

THE
Nonconformist.

THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

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CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	
Christian Duties in Relation to the War..	797
Book of the School Case	798
Archbishop Tait	798
Religious and Denominational News	799
CORRESPONDENCE:	
The Burnley School Case	799
The Wounded in Prussia	800
The Church at Lynton	801
A Most Distressing Case	800
The New Education Act..	800
The Papal Government at Rome	801
THE WAR:	
Great Battles Before Metz	802
State of Paris	803
Notes of the War	804
The Emperor Napoleon	804
Alsace and Lorraine ..	804
Diplomatic Questions..	805
Offer of Mediation by the Pope	805
Italy and the War	805
Extracts from Correspondence	805
Postscript	807
LEADING ARTICLES:	
Summary	808
Mediation	808
Panic and Perverity ..	809
Ireland	809
Where are Tourists to Go?	809
Poetry	810
Court, Official, and Personal News	810
Relief of the Wounded ..	811
The French Wounded at Metz	811
Metz and Strasbourg ..	812
English Preparations, &c.	812
Miscellaneous	812
Foreign Miscellany	812
Crimes and Casualties....	812

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

CHRISTIAN DUTIES IN RELATION TO THE WAR.

WE are assured our readers will deem it neither inopportune nor inappropriate if we call their attention to the special duties arising out of the war for those on-looking peoples who profess the Christian faith. We shall not now discuss whether war, under any circumstances, is reconcilable with the genius of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. The truth is that the abstract question is driven out of our thoughts by the fact that one of the most terrible and devastating wars of which we have any historical record is now being waged between France and Prussia on the old battle-fields of Alsace and Lorraine. Within the last fortnight, or nearly so, six great battles, in which scores of thousands have taken part on both sides, have been fought. The loss of life has been upon a scale of almost unprecedented magnitude. The new arms of precision—the needle-gun and the chasseur, the mitrailleuse and the mitrailleuse—have done their work of manslaughter with a fidelity to scientific rules, up to the present time, unparalleled in the annals of human warfare. It is not, however, with the dead that our obligations are now concerned. We may sympathise with surviving relatives. We may weep with them when the life of their homes, or the breadwinners of their families, are snatched by war from among the living. But it is little that we can do to minister comfort to them in their bereavement. We can only commend them to the gracious keeping of Him who has been specially made known to men as the Father of the fatherless, and the Husband of the widow.

Our immediate concern has reference to the wounded. As a nation we are neighbours to both the combatants. England did her best to prevent France and Prussia from proceeding to extremities, but, alas! in vain. It was to no purpose that she pointed out to the irritated Powers that no ground justifying an appeal to arms could be discovered on either side. It was without effect that she solemnly called upon both to abide by the pledges by which they had professed to bind themselves in the Paris Treaty of 1856, and to submit their difference in the first place to the judgment of an impartial, but friendly third Power. Let the blame rest where it may, it cannot be denied that both France and Prussia yearned to ascer-

tain their respective strength, and to achieve, once for all, the objects for which they had raised and equipped stupendous armies. All that immediately concerns us, grows out of the fact that the two nations have rushed into collision, and that less than a month has sufficed to strew over the whole country contiguous to the Franco-Prussian frontiers, a greater number of wounded men than perhaps ever before lay simultaneously within the same limits. We did our best, as we said before, with the combatants; we have now to do our best with the sufferers. In the first case, our Government acted for us; in the last, we must individually act for ourselves.

Many inducements, if needed, may help to persuade us to minister aid to the wounded. To a great extent, it may be taken for granted, they are perfectly innocent of the crime of having brought about the war. They became soldiers, not of choice but of necessity. They were summoned to action by authorities that they deemed it out of the question to disobey. The armies that have met were hurled one at another by strategists who hoped thereby to achieve the fruits of victory. It matters nothing to us whether those who now writhe in bodily anguish under the hurts inflicted upon them by steel or lead, were Frenchmen or Prussians. They suffer. They are in pain. Most of them are among strangers. Their days are wearisome to them. Their nights are full of horrors and apprehensions. Various are the means whereby they may be comforted. Happily, they are not beyond the range of practical help. We cannot, perhaps, go to them ourselves, nor is it needful that we should; but we can do much to assuage their sufferings. We can assist in providing them with the most skilful medical care and supervision, in supplying to them all the appliances and comforts which good nursing requires, in furnishing books, religious ministrations, and the conveniences for maintaining uninterrupted intercourse with their families. Any one who has read of what was done by the Christian Commission during the Civil War in America, will have gained some idea of the great variety of ways in which every individual whose heart is so disposed can give succour and solace to those whom war has stricken, but who still live to endure, as best they may, the injuries they have sustained. The work is a truly religious one, and, as our great dramatic poet has truly told us,

"It is twice blessed,
It bleaseth him that gives and him that takes."
But there is a higher authority than Shakespeare, and a benigner influence than that of poetry, to prompt to the exercise of compassion. The Christians of the first century were careful to give a thoroughly practical direction to the sentiment of love and brotherhood inspired by their faith. History makes mention of them that although they resolutely refused to bear arms themselves, their religion compelled them to comfort the distressed, to redeem the captive, and, wherever opportunity served, to exert themselves for the removal of whatever was evil in the lot of their fellow men, whether it affected body or soul.

It is somewhat singular, and yet, perhaps, when we reflect upon all that enters into the subject, singular rather in appearance than in reality, that in proportion as the carnage of war becomes more frightful, thoughtfulness, tenderness, and beneficence should be more abun-

dantly exercised by those who are not themselves engaged, towards those who are. Europe, at this moment, presents a spectacle overwhelmingly distressing to humanity, and yet marked by some features specially creditable to the age in which we live, and honourable to the religious creeds which we profess. On the one hand, it is true, ingenuity has been taxed to devise instruments more deadly than were ever before in use, and dynastic ambition has been in a greater hurry to make trial of them. But, on the other hand, the nations have not, as in olden time, looked upon the mortal struggle of their neighbours with cold unconcern. From one end of Europe to another, all are doing something to mitigate the awful calamities which follow in the track of war. We hope the demon will be at length exorcised from modern society by the ministering angel that tries as far as possible to efface the evils it inflicts. Each of us must regard himself as responsible, to some extent, for the continued existence of war, and its causes, in the world. Let each of us hasten to do the part which Providence has assigned him, in heightening the contrast between man's passions and Christ's teachings. Be it ours not to draw the sword upon those who make themselves an offence to us, but to follow quickly those who do; to bind up the wounds which they inflict, and by the healing power of love to repair, as well as may be, the injury and waste effected by human hate.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

WE called attention, last week, to the correspondence that had taken place between the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rev. G. Vance Smith, and a number of Church memorialists, respecting what is termed by some the Communion Service in Westminster Abbey, and by others "the Westminster scandal." Since then we have had the opportunity of reading a rather drastic correspondence in the *Guardian* upon this subject; and, in yesterday's *Times*, there appeared a letter from the representative of the Church memorialists, to which the Archbishop does not choose to give a detailed reply. Any one who knows the ecclesiastical tendencies of Dr. Tait will quite understand why he should—we will not say *shirk*—but avoid the question raised in Mr. Carter's not merely respectful but almost reverential letter. For the sole tendency of Mr. Carter's letter is to narrow the limits of communion in the Established Church, or, in other words, from our point of view, to show that it is nothing but the mere sect which all Nonconformists know it to be.

The point raised in this correspondence is an extremely simple one. It is whether any one who has not been "confirmed" according to the Episcopalian programme, as set down in the Book of Common Prayer, can legally communicate in the Established Episcopalian Church. There is no doubt, in our judgment, upon the point. The most immoral and unspiritual person, if confirmed, can communicate; the most moral and spiritual person, if not confirmed, cannot communicate. This so-called "Church of England" is, in fact, and always has been, about the most narrow Church in Protestant Christendom. Some of its ministers prate, every now and then, of its breadth and catholicity, and so on: but the truth is that it is broad only in proportion to its want of conscience, and catholic only in proportion to its neglect of its own legal ordinances. It is fenced, as no other sect in England is fenced, by pains and penalties, and by threats and excommunications. If you do not conform to it, and everything connected with it, the thunderbolt of eternal damnation is launched at you; and, having been

launched, we are told, by some modern sentimental Anglican divines, who slander all Christendom by saying so, that this is the most catholic Church in the world!

All this false sentimentalism can be quickly brought to test, and Mr. Carter, who represented the Church memorialists to the Archbishop in the matter of Mr. Vance Smith's communion, has applied his test to a very effective purpose. In yesterday's *Times* he shows how, by the rubrics of the Church, none who have not been confirmed can be admitted to the Eucharist. There cannot be an atom of honest doubt upon this point. Either confirmation means something or it means nothing. The Archbishop seems to think that it may be so stretched as to be dispensed with altogether, and that it does not matter in the least whether you have been confirmed or not. So we think; but how an Episcopalian can think so, how an Episcopalian minister can think so, how an Episcopalian bishop can think so, how an Episcopalian archbishop can think so, passes our comprehension. There is the service and there is the rubric. They are worth something or nothing; indeed, all, or not anything at all. The service and rubric say you must be confirmed; but the Archbishop says you need not be confirmed, and so justifies unconfirmed Nonconformists of all sorts in partaking of the communion. We have a certain sort of appreciation of the sentimental Catholicity of such an feeling; but, on the whole, a conscientious obedience to the doctrines and formularies of the Church would command our greater respect. When an archbishop plays fast and loose with the laws of his own Church, we cannot help thinking that he sets a vicious example. Of course the temptation has to be considered. In this case, and in the present age, the temptation is to put the Episcopalian Church forward as a Broad Church, instead of, as it is, almost the narrowest of the Protestant Churches. The temptation does not, however, alter the character of the fact; and so we think that, as members of the Church of England, Mr. Carter and his co-memorialists are as consistent as the Archbishop, and those who agree with him, are utterly inconsistent.

The Bishop of Salisbury has just delivered his primary visitation charge. It is satisfactory to find that his lordship, in this, his first address to his diocese, recognises the logical consequences of the disestablishment of the Church of Ireland. Dr. Moberly said that it was not part of his duty to express an opinion of the measure which had brought about that disestablishment. But here we should disagree with him, for as a Bishop of the old United Church of England and Ireland, as well as a peer of Parliament, we should have thought it to have been one of his first duties to express an opinion upon that Act. We agree with the Bishop, however, in the judgment to which he afterwards gave expression that this Act had "a most important bearing upon the future of the Established Church in England." "No person," said the Bishop, "can doubt that the same principles which led to one result were capable of being applied with considerable force, to another case of a similar kind. Dissent in England held a position not altogether without analogy to Roman Catholicism in Ireland; and it could not be doubted that there was a large number of persons, who, on different grounds,—religious, political, or philosophical—were most eager and anxious that measures of the same kind as those taken in Ireland, or less considerable ones, should be adopted in England." The Bishop went on to say that:—

The attack, indeed, had already begun, and unfortunately there were diversities of opinion amongst the defenders that were highly embarrassing. He did not hesitate to say that, so far as he could judge, no heavier calamity could possibly fall upon the people and nation of England than the disestablishment of the National Church.

The same Bishop, however, recently held just the same opinion about the Irish Church—an opinion which he does not, now, care to repeat. We see in what he has said some justification, from even an episcopal point of view, of the proposed motion on the Established Church in England.

The clerical members of the Establishment are resolved on making the most use of the few months of grace allowed by the Education Act, of strengthening the Church system of education. Circulars are being addressed to Churchmen in all parts of the country, by Archdeacons and others, requesting information upon the provision already made for education, with the view, as stated in the Oxford Diocesan Circular, which now lies before us, of strengthening and extending the present system before the new Act comes into force. We read, with some curiosity and some amazement, the following paragraph in a circular of this kind, bearing the signatures of the Archdeacons of Oxford, Buckingham, and Berks:—

The Voluntary system has accomplished so much in

the Oxford diocese, as well as elsewhere, that we are anxious to give a new impulse to it before it is brought into competition with the rating system, which, wherever it prevails, will have a natural tendency to weaken the denominational system, the strength of which lies, under God's blessing, in voluntary efforts.

One of these days, perhaps, we may have these same Archdeacons writing about the strength of "Voluntary Efforts," in religion as well as in Education.

We give, in another column, a report of a legal case in which the Rev. Charles Williams, of Accrington, was defendant, and at the same time we insert a letter from Mr. Williams in explanation of the points at issue. Before we read Mr. Williams' letter we had arrived at a decisive opinion upon the merits of this case. Nothing could have been more natural than the action which Mr. Williams took, and we do not see how he could have guarded himself better than he did. A Churchman sends to him information concerning a national State-aided school. Mr. Williams, expressly stating that he did not guarantee the accuracy of this information, forwards the letters to the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education. The Vice-President, upon receiving them, adopts Mr. Williams' suggestion, and sends an inspector down, who ascertains that the statements made in the Churchman's letter are without foundation. The committee of the school thereupon enter an action for libel, not against the writer of the letters—one of their own people—but against Mr. Williams, and the judge decided, as a point of law, that Mr. Williams was liable. We can only shrug our shoulders, and ask whether the judge was most ignorant or the law most inequitable. Mr. Williams—as all who know him would testify—is one of the last men in England who would either slander or be the willing agent of slander; and we must say that if persons cannot send such information as this to Government officials without subjecting themselves to an action for libel, there is prospect of any amount of unquestioned and uncorrected abuse in the departments of the State.

THE BURNLEY SCHOOL CASE.

ROBINSON V. WILLIAMS.

The following is the report of the case tried last week at the Lancashire Assizes:—

The plaintiff is the vicar of St. Andrew's, in Burnley, and in that capacity a member, together with a Mr. Sutcliffe and other gentlemen, of the committee of management of the National School there. The defendant is a minister of the Baptist persuasion and a member of the Liberation Society, and the action against him was for libel in making a communication to Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., the Vice-President of the Council of Education, with reference to the management of the school. Mr. Manisty, Q.C., and Mr. Blair were the counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Holker, Q.C., and Mr. Hopwood were for the defendant.

It appeared that the sexton, a man named Foulds, had been lately dismissed by the plaintiff, and he then wrote the following letters to the defendant, which the latter in turn forwarded to Mr. Forster:—

April 6, 1870.

Sir,—I will give you the state of things at St. Andrew's School, Colne-road, Burnley. They have never made out their registers since the school commenced like other National Schools. They leave their registers unmade-out until about a fortnight before the examination, and then they make them false. This is done in order to bring in scholars that have not attended the number of times for examination, and they are compelled to make a false penance-book, in order to make the registers correspond, and they are going on without registers for 1871, and should the inspector be sent he will find that they have no registers made out, and the same is carried out in the night-school. I am told by the schoolmaster that the Rector and Mr. Sutcliffe, who examine the night-school, call upon the schoolmaster's wife to sign her name to having taught a knitting and sewing class while she has done no such thing. After the examination they cut off part of their teaching staff, and when it comes near the examination they get more teachers. This is done to make it appear, when the inspector comes, as if they had been continued throughout the year. There is a balance-sheet for the year ending January 31, 1869, which the schoolmaster has told me in his wage is 10% false, and there was only one assistant which had 40l. a year, which is put down 80l. on the balance-sheet, and the cleaner is 1l. 5s. false in his wage, and told me the accounts made out to the inspector was a different one to that made out in the balance-sheet, but if the inspector should compare them he will see for himself. The managers are all gentlemen and don't act as managers. They take no interest in the school because their sons are trained at much better schools. Therefore, they don't care for the poor man's child's education.

I am, yours truly,

JOHN FOULDS, Colne-road, Burnley.

This letter was enclosed in the following:—

April 6, 1870.

Sir,—I hope you will make use of this and further it to head-quarters, and cause some investigation in the matter. It is a sad state of things. There was another schoolmaster who had been brought up from a youth in the Church of England, and he told me he had been at seven different National Schools, and they all carried this out more or less. He said he was thoroughly disgusted with them, and he would vote for disestablishing the Church and State, if it was tomorrow. I hope you will write and let know something about it.

I am, yours truly,

JOHN FOULDS.

Both of these letters were forwarded by the defendant to Mr. Forster accompanied by the following communication, and the learned counsel urged that the ground of his sending them so readily was his being a member of the Liberation Society, and like the person mentioned in the second letter, would disestablish, if he could, the Church and State:—

To the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.

Sir,—I have received the accompanying letters, and, though I cannot vouch for their truthfulness, I fear there is a *prima facie* case made for inquiry.

An unexpected visit could doubtless reveal the real state of the case, and I should be glad to know that the result entirely exonerated the school authorities from blame.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Accrington, Lancashire, August 12.

In consequence of these letters an inspector was sent down, who reported that these charges were entirely groundless, and the defendant was asked to publish a full apology in the papers, the form in which it was to appear being sent to him to sign. This form, however, he would not sign, holding that he had not done more than his duty in forwarding these letters that they might be investigated, but he expressed himself glad that the charges had proved unfounded. The learned counsel blamed him, however, for saying, when threatened with legal proceedings, that he would make a disclosure of further papers in his possession.

His counsel contended, on the authority of "*Harrison v. Bush*," 5 *El. and B.*, and "*Huntley v. Ward*," *C. B. Rep. (N.S.)* 6, that the communication of these letters to Mr. Forster was privileged, as made by a person having an interest or duty to another having clearly a corresponding duty; but his lordship held that portions at least of the letters, such as the words stating that the plaintiff took no interest in the education of the poor man's child, were beyond the privilege.

The defendant, on hearing his lordship's ruling on that point, instructed his counsel to say that, as he found himself mistaken as to what he was permitted by law to do, and he had conceived it his duty to do, he was prepared to make a full apology, and to express his regret at having forwarded the statements of Foulds, and his disbelief in them.

This apology was accepted, and this and a second action brought by Mr. Sutcliffe were thus disposed of.

ARCHBISHOP TAIT.

(From the *Greenock Daily Telegraph*.)

That true Scot and most eloquent of living lecturers, Mr. James Dodds, in his recent monogram on Thomas Chalmers, remarks that his hero valued an Established Church, not as a priest, but as a philanthropist—not for the aggrandisement of an order, but for the instruction, improvement, and consolation of the people. The observation is verified by every utterance of that greatest religious reformer of our century. At least thirty years before the Disruption, he had enunciated the principle of the Church's independence in things pertaining to religion; and the great step taken in 1843 was no more than the embodiment in action which an honest man could not decline of sentiments which he had avowed in the discussions of 1814. The present Archbishop of Canterbury was a student in Scotland when Chalmers was at work as a professor, communicating impulses to many ingenious students of theology who are to-day blessing the world by their embodiment of the lessons which they received from their old master; but if Tait ever sat under Chalmers, he has succeeded in forgetting what he would hear from his teacher. Frequently, and of late years more than ever, this Anglican divine has betrayed very openly his attachment to the theory that the clergy do not exist for the good of the people so much as the people for the good of the clergy—that the aggrandisement of the priestly order is of greater moment than the communication of spiritual blessings to the flock. This may seem a hard thing to say; but its truthfulness will be owned by all who have paid attention to Dr. Tait's public utterances, and who remember such speeches as the ungenerous and misleading assault on the Free Church which he perpetrated in the House of Lords during the debates on the Irish Church Bill, and for which he was so properly called to account by Lord Dalhousie. His tendency to consider only the comfort and ease of the sacerdotal class, and to ignore the rights and interests of the people who compose the Church, has just received another painful illustration. Recently a memorial of great significance was presented to his grace. It was signed by more than two thousand lay and clerical members of the English Establishment; and in this document the memorialists did two things. First, they drew his grace's attention to the spread within their church of "doctrines and practices alien to the purity of the Reformed faith; and, secondly, they expressed their "indignant sorrow and surprise at the stupidity and apathy that have prevailed for so long a period on the part of the ecclesiastical rulers." To this memorial the archbishop has sent a reply. And what does he say? First, he admits that there is a manifest tendency in some places to assimilate the worship and teaching of the Church of England to the system of Rome. So far good, the Protestant reader will say; and he will of course expect to find a promise following upon this admission, that the Primate's influence will be used to remove the evil which he acknowledges to exist. Nothing of the kind. On the contrary, he proceeds to say that he quite approves of the present state of affairs, even though it permits the introduction of Romanism into

the Reformed Protestant Church of England. Why? For the sake of the clergy:—

You must be well aware that the beneficed clergy of the Church of England are not, like the priests of some portions of the Church of Rome, dependent for their position on the arbitrary will of their bishops, nor, like some Dissenting ministers, liable to be removed by a vote of their congregations or of the heads of their community. I, for my part, whatever disadvantages may follow from this freedom of the clergy, rejoice that it is secured to them, and that no clergyman of the Church of England can be removed until he has had a fair and open trial before a competent tribunal, in which his violation of the law of the Church has been legally proved.

Mr. Bennett, of Frome, and many hundreds more of the beneficed clergy in the National Establishment, may be teaching the doctrine of the Real Presence; they may be practising auricular confession; they may be establishing nunneries: and no doubt (Dr. Tait allows) this is improper. But it is better that the people of England should be thus exposed to these Romanising processes within the bosom of their Protestant Church than that the clergyman's perfect independence of his people should be interfered with. That independence must be preserved at all hazards; the spiritual welfare of the congregations is quite a secondary consideration. What the two thousand indignant memorialists think of this reply, we have not yet been told; but we shall be surprised if the Archbishop's words have not deepened both their sorrow and indignant amazement at the part which is being played by their ecclesiastical rulers. Such scandalous unconcern for the welfare of the people who are being made the prey of teachers who have entrenched themselves within the walls of a Protestant Church to do more effectually the work of Rome, such an unbending resolution to place the clergy in a position where they may safely set the laity at defiance, would be a saddening spectacle, even were they exhibited by one exposed from youth to the unwholesome atmosphere generated in the south by the theological casuists of Oxford. How much more saddening is the sight when we see that dogged unconcern for popular rights and solicitude for clerical domination in a ruler who was born in the land of Knox and the Covenant, and who was a Presbyterian student at one of our national universities when the greatest teacher of our rising race was Thomas Chalmers. John Henry Newman we can, with the help of his own candid self-revelations, at least partially comprehend; but we must confess that Archbishop Campbell Tait constitutes a problem which baffles every endeavour after a solution. Of one thing only are we assured; and that is, that his native country has little reason to congratulate herself on having produced such a son. If aught but sinister motives guide his ecclesiastical policy, then are we forced to the alternative, which few, we fear, will accept, that of all his countrymen he alone has the gift of spiritual vision, and that the rest are helplessly blind.

THE IRISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The sum actually lodged in bank towards the Church Sustentation Fund amounts to 183,044l. The amount of donations promised is 246,240l.; of annual subscriptions, 16,180l.

RELIGIOUS EDIFICES IN SCOTLAND.—The population of Scotland is about 3,300,000, of whom about 500,000 "decline to be classified or to be ecclesiastised in any way." Among these are the Moravians, Irvingites, and Primitive Methodists. Making this reduction, it appears that there is in Scotland one church for about 525 of all persons of fit age to attend—a larger supply, it is said, than exists in any other part of the world except the Papal States and the City of London.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.—The Marquis of Bute has been staying for some days with the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics resident at the Bishop's house, in Clifton. The noble convert (of whom some recent rumours have spoken as about to be reconverted) has been particularly assiduous in his daily devotions—attending mass daily—which would not seem to justify the rumours referred to; and, indeed, it is understood that he carefully eschews all polemical literature, and uses only the established and authorised text-books of the Romish Church.—*Star of Guent.*

INFALLIBILITY.—Count Moy, the Lord Chamberlain of the Court at Munich, has left the Church of Rome on account of the promulgation of the dogma of infallibility, and the new dogma having led to the abolition of the Concordat with Austria, the Papal Nuncio at Vienna is to be recalled. Nearly all the Roman Catholic Professors of the University of Munich who do not belong to the Theological Faculty have signed a protest against the oecumenicity of the Vatican Council and the dogma of infallibility. The first signature is that of the celebrated Professor P. Pettenkofer, the Rector of the University. The Theological Faculty are expected to issue a protest of their own.

THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY'S CHARGE.—The Bishop of Salisbury commenced his first visitation at the Cathedral, Salisbury, on Monday. After passing a high eulogium on his predecessor, the late Bishop Hamilton, whom, he said, he examined for his Bachelor degree when at Oxford, his lordship dwelt upon various topics at present before the public mind in reference to the Church of England. Some of the principles which had influenced the Legislature in bringing about the disestablishment of the Irish Church, would, he said, doubtless be made to apply to the English Church; but in his opinion no heavier calamity could fall upon the people of England than the disestablishment of the English Church. The maintenance of the Church, however, was in their

own hands, as at the present time it had a great hold on the majority of the people, and this could be done by an energetic, faithful, and loving discharge of duty. His lordship then went on to speak of the education of the clergy, the licensing of lay readers (which he was ready to do) for defined work in the Church, the position and duties of lay people in the Church, and other subjects.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING ON INFALLIBILITY.—Archbishop Manning was present on Thursday at the opening ceremonies of a new Roman Catholic Church which has been erected within the past twelvemonth in Eden-grove, Holloway. At the Gospel part of the High Mass Dr. Manning preached a sermon, and took occasion to allude to the dogma of the Infallibility of the Pope. After referring to incidents in the life of Christ, as recorded in the New Testament, explanatory to some extent of the mission entrusted to the Apostles, Dr. Manning dwelt particularly on the expressions that the Apostles were to go forth and teach all nations, and that Christ would be with His Church to the consummation of the world. All the members of the Roman Catholic Church were consequently bound to believe, and did believe, that their Church sprang from an infallible source—that it was infallible as regards religious teaching and doctrine. The Church body had for ages been looked upon as, and believed to be, infallible. Was it not, then, reasonable and right that the head of the Church, as well as the body of the Church, should be also believed to be, infallible? The body of the Church and the head of the Church were part and parcel of the same system. The one could not exist without the other. What was an attribute of one was also an attribute of the other. They could not exist separately. An infallible body and a fallible head could not be co-existent. The Pope was the vicar of the Son of God, and was the representative on earth of the incarnate Truth. The Pope's chief office was to teach the Church. Was it possible that he who was the vicar on earth of the Son of God, the representative of the incarnate Truth, and the witness of the incarnate God in this world,—how was it possible for anything to come from the lips of such a person that was not truth? Catholics are conscious of a union even in this world with God. This consciousness was realised by means of the sacrifice of the altar. That union was to be found as much in the head of the Church as in the body of the Church. God was with His Church, and would, as He had promised, remain with it until the end of time. The Saviour promised that He would not leave the members of His Church orphans—disconsolate, desolate, and alone—and well had He kept His word; for His Church was the centre of truth, and a disciple of Jesus could always say:—"I am not alone, because my Heavenly Father is with me." Besides, the Great God was always to be found in the churches of His children and on their altars in a supernatural manner, which only the heart in union with faith could comprehend. God had been incomprehensible to the generality of mankind until He came on earth. When God became man He brought Himself within the reach of our intelligence, and to a knowledge of God was sure to follow the love of God. As the Church was not fallible, as it was the depository of truth, so also must the head of the Church be infallible.

Religious and Denominational News

The Committee of the Crystal Palace Bible Stand have caused copies of the Four Gospels, of a handy size, to be distributed among the troops of the two nations now at war.—*South London Press.*

The University of Chicago, in the United States, has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. J. M. Todd, of the Tudor Hall Ladies' College, Sydenham.

HARROGATE.—The foundation-stone of a new manse for the ministers of the Congregational church, Harrogate, was laid on the afternoon of August 17th, by the Rev. E. Conder, M.A., of Leeds. In the evening of the same day a sermon was preached in the church by the Rev. Dr. Mellor, of Halifax, when a collection was made on behalf of the manse fund.

LEEDS.—On Thursday, August 4, a large number of the church and congregation of Marshall-street Chapel, Leeds, met to take leave of the Rev. Henry Edwards, on the termination of his engagement as assistant of the Rev. J. H. Morgan. Tea was provided. Subsequently the chair was taken by the pastor, and the meeting was addressed by the deacons and several of the members of the church. Kind expressions and many good wishes as to the future of Mr. Edwards' ministerial course were uttered, to which he responded.

BAPTIST UNION CONFERENCE.—Extensive arrangements are being made at Cambridge for the autumnal session of the Baptist Union, which will be held in that town on September 19, 20, 21, and 22, and is expected to be of more than ordinary significance. The proceedings will be commenced on the 19th of September by a sermon from the Rev. C. Vince, of Birmingham, one of the most popular ministers of the denomination, and Mr. C. H. Spurgeon will preach a sermon during the Conference on Parker's Piece. In the course of the session papers will be read, and discussions will be held on some of the most interesting of present political questions. Several members of the University are expected to take part in the proceedings. This denomination is among the most important of the great Nonconformist bodies, the members of which, including the British, foreign, and colonial churches, number, according to the latest statistics, above a million and a half members.

Besides about fifty colleges and theological institutions in the United States of America, the Baptists have colleges at Bristol, Rawdon, Pontypool, Haverfordwest, Chilwell, Glasgow, Llangollen, Regent's-park, London, and the Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, in addition to several denominational schools. The missions of the society have stations in India, China, Ceylon, Brittany, Trinidad, Hayti, Africa, Jamaica, Norway, France, Germany, &c. The society's agents have translated the Holy Scriptures, and 2,095,000 copies or portions of the Scriptures have been circulated from the Baptist Mission Press of Calcutta and Serampore.—*Times.*

THE COLLEGE, HAVERFORDWEST.—The annual meeting of this institution was held on August 2 and 3. The examinations were conducted as follows:—"In theology, by the Rev. James Owen, Swansea; in church history, by the Rev. T. Evans, Pontypool; in mental science, by the Rev. J. Jones, Brymbo; in ethics by the Rev. L. Jones, Treherbert; in Butler's Analogy, by the Rev. T. Williams, Solva; in the evidence of Christianity, by the Rev. James Jenkins, Newport; in Greek Testament and Hebrew, by Rev. W. Best, B.A.; and in classics by Rev. W. Medley, M.A. The report dwelt with special satisfaction upon the fact that in the course of the year one of the students had sailed for mission work in China; it spoke favourably of the progress of the students, and the examiners' reports were in most respects commendatory, and in many points special praise was bestowed. The preaching of the students was stated to be generally acceptable, and manifest blessing has resulted from it. The committee were able to announce that about 1,200l. of the debt on the college building had been paid off during the year, which relieves the institution of a considerable part of the burden which had heretofore pressed upon it. But a large amount yet remains to be paid before the work of the college can be placed upon an altogether satisfactory basis. Hence, in spite of the efforts made, and made successfully, to increase the income, the balance due to the treasurer has been further increased. The Welsh sermon to the students was delivered by the Rev. N. Thomas, Cardiff, from 1 Cor. xvi. 13; and the Rev. C. M. Birrell addressed the students in English.

OVER, CHESHIRE.—There was an interesting celebration at Over, in Cheshire, last week, in commemoration of the fiftieth year of the pastorate of the Rev. Joseph Marshall, the much-esteemed Congregational minister of that place. When quite a youth Mr. Marshall came from Glasgow University to take charge of the Congregational church at Over. There was a debt of 700l., a church of nine members, a congregation of thirty, and a Sunday-school of about the same size. The debt in time was paid off, 300l. was expended on the old chapel, and the two small schools at the back put in repair. A considerable portion of land has been bought and paid for, and a vast and commodious manse, and an elegant church, have been erected upon it. The whole of these premises are free from debt. During his pastorate Mr. Marshall has preached upwards of 8,000 sermons. There have passed through his Sabbath-schools from 5,000 to 6,000 scholars. He has dedicated to God in baptism about 1,000 children, united about 400 persons in the honourable estate of matrimony, and buried a congregation as large as the one he now preaches to. Some time ago the members of the churches and congregations at Over and Minshall, with other friends, decided to commemorate those services. A subscription was set on foot, which resulted in a considerable sum being realised, and on Wednesday evening a tea-meeting on a large scale was held in the spacious room at Mr. Haigh's new factory, kindly lent for the occasion, when a cheque for 625l., with an illuminated address, was presented to Mr. Marshall. A public meeting was afterwards held, at which addresses of congratulation were delivered. Within a very short time no fewer than four jubilees of Congregational ministers have been celebrated in the county of Chester.

Correspondence.

THE BURNLEY SCHOOL CASE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Your attention will doubtless be called to a faction tried at Liverpool last Monday, in which I appeared as defendant. May I take up a small portion of your space in explaining the part I have taken in the affair? The counsel for the prosecution laid great stress on my connection with the Liberation Society, and I doubt not that our opponents will rejoice in the verdict recorded against me. On public as well as personal grounds, I wish to give an explanation.

A parishioner of St. Andrew's, Burnley, sent me two letters, one containing charges against the management of the parochial (National) school; and the other asking me to forward it to the head-quarters of the Education Department of the Government. I did so, sending both letters with a note to Mr. Forster, of which the following is a copy:—"Sir, I have received the accompanying letters, and though I cannot vouch for their truthfulness, I fear there is a *prima facie* case for inquiry. An unexpected visit would doubtless reveal the real facts of the case, and I should be glad to know that the result entirely exonerated the school authorities from blame.—I am, &c."

Thereupon a clerical inspector was sent down, who, while reporting certain irregularities, freed the management from the grave charges which had been brought

against it. The next step seems to have been the dismissal of the master by the school managers, the counsel for the prosecution stating at Liverpool that he was dismissed on account of irregularities, thus proving that there was a *prima facie* case for inquiry. The clergyman afterwards compelled the accuser to retract the charges and apologise, and pay one pound for publishing the retraction and apology, the alternative being a prosecution for libel. I received a letter threatening me with "criminal proceedings" if I did not make retraction and apology, and pay for publishing the same in any papers the managers might select. My answer was, I greatly regretted that any false charges had been made, greatly rejoiced in the success with which the managers had vindicated themselves, but could not apologise for being the means of securing to the accused an opportunity of proving his character, and to the accused an opportunity of establishing their innocence. On this I was served with four writs at the suit of the managers. At the trial the judge ruled that these letters to Mr. Forster were not "privileged," and, as this was our only plea, my counsel deemed it prudent to confess that, though I did what I thought to be my duty, I was legally wrong. The verdict of course was against me.

What is the outcome of this trial? It appears that a parishioner is not safe in writing to Mr. Forster. The accuser was a parishioner of St. Andrew's; and yet he was liable to prosecution, and to avoid it was compelled to retract and to apologise. Yet more evident is it that letters to Mr. Forster are not "privileged." The judge talked as if the fact of accusation destroyed the "privilege" of the communication. If so, where and how can redress of wrongs be obtained? Not from the managers, for an appeal to them against the schoolmaster cost the accuser in this instance his situation. Nor yet from the public, for to write to the papers would doubtless expose to an action for libel. Nor yet from the Government, for letters to the Minister of Education respecting an alleged misuse of Government grants, are not "privileged." What can be done? Is there no protection for the public, or for aggrieved persons? If not, the clergy may violate with impunity "conscience clauses," or any other clauses of an education law.

I shall be greatly obliged by the insertion of this letter in your next issue.

Yours respectfully,

CHAS. WILLIAMS.

Accorington, Aug. 17, 1870.

THE WOUNDED IN PRUSSIA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I have just received a letter from my friend, Mr. J. A. Merrington, who, when in England, was a constant reader of the *Nonconformist*, now a resident in Eltville, Rhenigau, Prussia, very near the scene of the disastrous war now raging, and upon whom the system of billeting soldiers has fallen.

Mr. Merrington is deeply touched on witnessing the resignation with which these poor fellows go to the slaughter. One who was billeted on him, said to a domestic of Mr. Merrington's, in reply to an invitation to take his meals with the family, that he could not do so, because if he began to talk about his family, he could not refrain from weeping, and that indeed, the only way in which he could refrain from shedding tears was by having his mind continually occupied with his duties, which seemed to impose much hard work upon him. This man was a fine, soldierly-looking fellow, whose breast was covered with medals, and though he had escaped in other wars, he had the presentiment that he should fall in this, and then his wife and five children would be left alone in the world.

Mr. Merrington cannot behold the sufferings of the wounded unmoved; he is desirous of taking his part in the mitigation of the afflictions which have fallen upon the many: they are wanting food, clothing of all kinds, and such comforts as the human and Christian benevolence of loving hearts can supply.

Mr. Merrington has asked me to receive contributions to be forwarded to him; feeling that I may not refuse compliance with the request, allow me to say to your readers that any amounts which may be entrusted to my care will find their way to objects of need through the hands of one of the most energetic and sympathising of Christian men.

I remain, very truly yours,

W. TYLER.

247, Hackney-road, E., August 23, 1870.

THE CHURCH AT LYNTON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In reply to a letter in a current number, I may briefly say that, in my former communication, I purposely abstained from all reference to the views and practices of the clergyman in question, for what appeared to be obvious reasons. If "An English Protestant" will do me the favour to read my first note again, he will see that the point raised was the very intelligible one of the chief portion of the stipend being alienated by an absentee clerical pluralist. My want of sympathy with the present occupant of the living does not blind me to the injustice of such a proceeding. I gave it as an illustration of the working of State-Churchism in Devonshire, and the vicar's theology has

nothing whatever to do with the sole point which I raised.

Yours truly,

A.

August 20, 1870.

A MOST DISTRESSING CASE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you permit us to call the special attention of your readers to a distressing case, on behalf of which we send an advertisement for this day's issue of the *Nonconformist*. In the short limits of an advertisement we could not give such particulars as the following:—For more than a quarter of a century the gentleman for whom we appeal has held a valuable Government appointment, now worth 500*l.* per annum. He has a wife and a very large family. Anxious, in his own enjoyments, to assist a brother, he has become involved in liabilities, immediately pressing, to the extent of 500*l.* To become bankrupt and thus clear them off will involve the loss of his situation—not to meet them will lead to the same result. This, to a man of mature age, accustomed to a routine life, with a dozen or more mouths to fill, means ruin. If we could, without revealing the case too prominently for recognition, tell you the pure misfortune brought on by brotherly kindness, the atrocious cruelties which have been inflicted by relatives, and the fearful sacrifices gone through, in which the pawnbroker has been sought before he would appeal for help even to friends, it would move many hearts to give small help, or wealthier men to clear off the debts. His position will enable him to make arrangements by which any sums lent should be received at interest and ultimately paid, but we address you hoping to evoke some of that true Christian charity, of which there is much among us, and thus at once restore this good brother and his family to their former position of comfort. Any sums entrusted to us shall be accounted for to the donors, or we will furnish fuller particulars in confidence to any kind-hearted inquirer. Yours faithfully,

THEOBALD BROTHERS, Public Accountants.
County Chambers, 14, Cornhill, E.C.

THE NEW EDUCATION ACT.

"The Elementary Education Act, 1870," passed on the 9th inst., has been issued. It contains 100 sections and five schedules, and does not extend to Scotland or Ireland. There are several divisions in the statute. The school districts are set forth in the schedule, and the local rating to be enforced. In the metropolis the district is to be the school board appointed under this Act. In the City of London the local rate is to be the consolidated rate, and the rating authority the Commissioners of Sewers. In the other part of the metropolis the various parishes in the schedule mentioned, and the local rate to be the general rate and fund raised by the same. The rating authority is defined to be in the parishes the vestry, and in the districts the district board. There is to be provided for every school district a sufficient amount of accommodation in public elementary schools available for all the children resident in such district, for whose elementary education sufficient and suitable provision is not otherwise made, and where there is an insufficient amount of such accommodation referred to as "Public School Accommodation," the deficiency is to be supplied in the manner provided by the statute. On the "Religious Question," the following regulations are to be conspicuously put up in every school:—"It shall not be required as a condition of any child being admitted into or continuing in the school that he shall attend or abstain from attending any Sunday-school, or any place of religious worship, or that he shall attend any religious observance or any instruction in religious subjects in the school or elsewhere, from which observance or instruction he may be withdrawn by his parents, or that he shall, if withdrawn by his parents, attend the school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his parents belong. 2. The time or times during which any religious observance is practised, or instruction in religious subjects is given at any meeting of the school, shall either be at the beginning or at the end, or at the beginning and the end of such meetings, and shall be inserted in a time-table to be approved by the Education Department, and to be kept permanently and conspicuously affixed in every school-room, and any scholar may be withdrawn by his parent from any such observance or instruction without forfeiting any of the other benefits of the school. 3. The school shall be open at all times to the inspection of any of Her Majesty's inspectors, so, however, that it shall be no part of the duties of such inspector to inquire into any instruction in religious subjects given at such school, or to examine any scholar therein in religious knowledge, or in any religious subject or book." Proceedings are to be forthwith adopted by the Education Department as to the supply of schools. There are various provisions as to the management and maintenance of schools by school boards. A weekly fee is to be paid by each child for attending, but may be remitted for a reasonable period, not exceeding six months, on account of poverty, and free schools may be provided in special cases. The expenses of a school board under this act shall be paid out of a fund called the school fund. There shall be carried to the school fund all moneys received as fees from scholars or out of moneys provided by Parliament or raised by way of loan, or in any manner

whatever received by the school board as founded by this act. Any sum required to meet a deficiency in the school fund shall be paid by the rating authority out of the local rate. With regard to "Attendance at Schools," the Education Department may make by laws on the subjects mentioned, one of which is to impose penalties for the breach of any by-laws. No penalty, with costs, is to exceed five shillings. Children not less than five years, nor more than thirteen, are to be required to attend school under the by-laws. The act extends to twelve folio sheets, and the two divisions, "Local Provision for Schools," and "Parliamentary Grant," are divided under several heads. After the 31st of March next no Parliamentary grant is to be made, except to a public elementary school. The new law is entitled, "An Act to Provide for Public Elementary Education in England and Wales."

On the 16th of August the following letter was addressed by the Education Department to the town clerk of every incorporated borough in England and Wales; and a similar circular is in course of being issued to each of the 14,000 parishes in the country, not included within the metropolitan limits or in municipal towns:—

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1870.

Education Department, Aug. 16, 1870.

Municipal Borough of —.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to request that you will take an early opportunity of calling the attention of the council of your borough to sections 67—73 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and I am to beg that the requisite steps may be taken without delay for carrying out the provisions of these sections, with respect to the return which the council (as the local authority of the district) are required to send to the Education Department on or before the 1st day of January, 1871.

These returns will have to be made on two forms. One of these, a general form, is intended to furnish certain information respecting the area contained within the municipal limits of the borough, which information the Education Department will have to take into consideration in deciding upon the school provision that will be required for the district. A copy of that form is enclosed (form No. 72).

The other, a special form, will have to be filled up by the managers or teacher of every school, whether public or private, within the same limits, which answers to the definition of an elementary school given in the third section of the act. That section runs as follows:—

"The term 'elementary school' means a school or department of a school at which elementary education is the principal part of the education there given, and does not include any school or department of a school at which the ordinary payments in respect of the instruction, from each scholar, exceed 9*d.* a week."

Some time will doubtless be occupied in obtaining all the information required for insertion in the general form. But with the view of having the special form filled up for each school, and returned to you in due time for the completion of the general form, it will be necessary to make immediate arrangements for ascertaining how many of these special forms you will require for elementary schools as above defined.

This is, therefore, the first point to be attended to; and my lords earnestly beg that measures may be at once taken for ascertaining the number of elementary schools within the borough.

Your council will bear in mind that the Education Department, in determining the amount of public school accommodation for any district, are required to take into account not only schools in operation, but also those which, when completed, are likely to be efficient and suitable for the population. The promoters of those schools, therefore, which, though commenced, may not be finished on the day when the general return is sent in, will have to fill up, so far as circumstances permit, the same returns as will be made by the schools actually at work. Your preliminary inquiries must accordingly be extended to all the schools within the borough which at the date of your return are either (1) in operation or (2) in course of being supplied.

If you will fill up the enclosed schedule and return it to this department, as soon as you have ascertained the number of schools under these two heads, the requisite supply of forms will be sent to you.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. R. SANDFORD, Secretary.

To the Town Clerk of the Municipal

Borough of —.

(Form No. 72.)

Elementary Education Act, 1870.

Municipal Borough of —.

General Return with respect to the population, rating, and school provision within the municipal limits of the borough.

N.B. This return is to be strictly confined to the area within the municipal limits of the borough.

If any parish is divided by these limits, the part within the municipal area will be dealt with separately. This return is to include only the parts of such parishes within that area.

1. This borough, by the Census of 1861, contained inhabitants.
2. It is estimated that the population now amounts to
3. The rateable value of the borough is (i.) by the last valuation list (dated) £ or, if there is no such list (ii.) by the rate-book now in force (dated) £
4. The number of ratepayers, duly rated under the provisions of the Poor Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869, is
5. The number of elementary schools for which returns are herewith made to the Education Department is—

(a) In operation

(b) In course of being supplied

N.B.—It will be very convenient if you can forward with the return a map of the borough, with the position of these schools marked upon it.

6. The number of the schools to which forms of return were delivered, but which have omitted, or refused, to fill them up is

A list of these schools is filed herewith.

I, the undersigned, Town Clerk of the borough of _____, by the authority and with the approval of the Town Council of the said borough, hereby certify to the completeness and accuracy of this general return.

Signed, this _____ day of _____ 1870.
(Address.) _____ Town Clerk.

(Form 70c.)

Elementary Education Act, 1870.

Municipal borough of _____, county of _____
There are (insert number) elementary schools within the municipal limits of this borough, for which the special forms to be returned to the Education Department will be required, and I request that these forms may be forwarded to me.

Signed, _____ Town Clerk.
(Address.) _____

N.B.—This paper to be folded so as to bring the address outside, and posted, without prepayment, as soon as the number of schools is ascertained.

* N.B.—Keep this form till it can be sent back with the returns from the schools in the borough.

The President of the Poor-law Board has nominated Sir J. P. Kay-Shuttleworth to be a manager of the West London school district, and he has accepted the appointment.

The *Times* says:—"We have reason to believe that Mr. Torrens, M.P. for Finsbury, has been invited by many persons of influence to become a candidate for the chairmanship of the Metropolitan Board of Education. There would be a peculiar appropriateness in Mr. Torrens' election to the office, as it was he who proposed the institution of the board, his proposal being accepted by Mr. Forster, and incorporated in the Act."

The Town Council of Birmingham have resolved to apply to the Education Department to cause a school board to be formed for the borough at the earliest possible date.

THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT AT ROME.

In an interesting letter, dated August 12th, the Roman correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The news of the Prussian successes over the French has taken Rome by surprise, and thrown the whole population into a ferment. The last detachment of the French corps of occupation embarked at Civita Vecchia on the 9th, and the soldiers were so discouraged that on parade they would not salute their colours. Colonel Serra, commandant of the fortress, lowered the French flag before the completion of the embarkation, and General Dumont threatened to take him prisoner to Rome. On search being made, the flag was found in a shed on a heap of old rope. For a day or two the Holy Father looked upon all as lost, but persisted in his intention to remain in the Eternal City. 'At the last,' he said, 'I can retire to the Catacomb of St. Peter, and they will surely allow me to remain tranquil there.' But an autograph letter from the King of Prussia has dispelled his apprehensions, and he now speaks of the future with confidence. The letter was brought from the King by Baron d'Arnim, who returned here a few days ago, and went immediately to the Vatican. The Baron remained some time in private conversation with the Pope, and afterwards paid a visit of equal duration to Cardinal Antonelli. He then proceeded successively to the Ministries of Police and War, and held long conferences with Monsignor Randi and General Kanzler. Whatever the nature of his communications, the Pontifical authorities have ever since displayed great energy. The troops have been supplied with a large number of cartridges for the Remington breech-loader; a service of boats is organised for guarding the Tiber, and of steamers for watching the coast; and a strict watch is kept on all arrivals. The other day General Bixio was prevented from alighting at the station, and the police have made between 200 and 300 arrests, and ordered some strangers out of the city. Lieutenant-Colonel Pefferi has been dismissed from the command of Fort St. Angelo, his liberal principles having laid him under suspicion, and is succeeded by Major Petrelli. Great zeal is evinced in organising the Urban Guard, and it has been decided to double the force of the *squadriglieri*, for which recruits are being sought among the bandit population of the Abruzzi. Notwithstanding these precautions, however, and in the face of all the preparations, the attitude of the Romans is sullen and menacing. On dark nights mysterious disembarkations are effected on the Tiber, and so many sentinels have been assassinated that they are now posted in pairs to prevent surprise. The assassin approaches in the garb of a priest, and at a pace or two distant presents a revolver, and shoots the sentry dead. No reliance is now placed on the Legion of Antibes. A few nights ago the whole guard at Porta Salara deserted together, carrying off their arms and baggage. The day before yesterday Colonel Perreaux issued an order of the day permitting those who had served a certain time to return to France, and upwards of 200 instantly embraced the offer. The telegraph announces the arrival at Civita Vecchia of ninety volunteers for the corps of Zouaves, which is in great need of recruits."

The *Diritto* of Florence says, though the report needs confirmation, that in consequence of sanguinary conflicts occurring between the foreign soldiers in the Papal army, the Government has determined to occupy the provinces of the Roman States with the 1st Corps d'Armée, commanded by General Cadorna.

THE WAR.

GREAT BATTLES BEFORE METZ.

Great conflicts took place before the fortress of Metz last week on the 14th, 16th, and 18th, the object of the Germans being to prevent the retreat of Marshal Bazaine upon Chalons *via* Verdun. It was only after the third engagement, and prodigious slaughter on both sides, that the French army was driven back upon Metz, if it was not absolutely cut off from its communications.

Of the earlier battles before that fortress the *Observer* gives the following clear outline:—

That great fortress, the centre of the defence of France between the Meuse and the Rhine, stands at the junction of the Seille with the Moselle, and commands both banks of the greater stream. It is twenty miles from the nearest point of the frontier, towards Saarbrück, its German counterpart on the Saar; but forty miles from the frontier at Saarbrück and Sarreguemines. When the battle of Forbach was fought, therefore, it was comparatively easy for the Emperor to draw in towards the entrenched camp around the walls of Metz the corps of Bazaine and Ladmirault, and the Guard, which lay to the west of Saarbrück. But at Forbach Frossard's and De Failly's corps were almost completely cut off from the main army, and had to regain their communications by long detours on cross roads. It seems to have been at first the intention of the Imperial Generals to offer battle on the Nied, a tributary of the Saar which flows parallel with the Moselle, in two branches that join about ten miles to the east of the city, and which offers, with the heights along its left bank, a fair defensive position, made secure by the fortress in the rear. But the indications given of the enemy's intentions, by the presence of his cavalry along a line stretching from the east of Metz at Les Etangs to a point fully twenty miles south, probably made the French think—and with reason—that, if they gave battle so far from the fortress, they were liable to be outflanked on their right, and either cut off from the place altogether, or compelled to suffer a crushing disaster. It was determined, therefore, after many marchings and counter-marchings, and much disastrous delay, to put the fortress and the river between the Army of the Rhine and the Prussians. The general impression was that the French would retreat on the line of the Meuse, that of the Moselle having already been turned and rendered indefensible by the advance of the Crown Prince; and no possible advantage could be gained by crossing to the left bank of the Moselle, only to threaten the flank of the Prussians advancing on Paris. But such seems to have been Bazaine's plan—for the Emperor had now resigned the command-in-chief; and on the 14th (Sunday week) he began to carry it into execution. Nancy had been occupied two days before; the Prussians had destroyed the railways from Metz to Nancy and Paris, by tearing up the rails near Frouard, the point of junction; and Pont-à-Mousson, a considerable town midway between Metz and Nancy, where the highway crosses the Moselle, had fallen into the hands of the Prussians. The enemy had thus not only turned the line of the Moselle, but had secured a passage over that river in perilous proximity to the communications of Marshal Bazaine with Paris; and by Pont-à-Mousson it might reasonably be apprehended that a part, at least, of the Prussian forces would as speedily as possible defile. The right bank of the Moselle was therefore no longer tenable. On Sunday Bazaine began his retreat; and on that day was fought the first of the week's three great battles.

The Prussians were still in force on the right bank, eight or ten miles east of Metz, holding all the roads which there converge upon the fortress; and the King's head-quarters were at Herry, a small village, with a station on the railway to Forbach, about five miles further to the east. On Sunday afternoon the Prussians discovered that the enemy's force in front of them was gradually diminishing, and immediately attacked the remainder with great fury and in superior force—although a reconnaissance made before the retreat began had shown that no enemy's troops were in the neighbourhood. The Emperor, in a despatch dated from a village on the left bank, says that when half of his army had crossed the river the Prussians attacked the other half, and after four hours' fighting were repulsed with considerable losses. But the King of Prussia claimed "victorious battle"; and for a day or two some obscurity prevailed as to the precise significance of Sunday's events. Into the speculations and controversies that arise on conflicting accounts, it is not our province to enter; enough to say that the facts, so far as they have become known, sufficiently reconcile the two statements. The Prussians thought that they had to do only with a small rearguard of one or two divisions, and they poured on their masses to the attack, perhaps somewhat recklessly, in the hope of destroying the force before them. But in reality they had to do with two entire corps—with the hitherto untouched troops of Decaen, who had succeeded Bazaine in command of the Third Corps, and those of Ladmirault; and in their temerity, advancing too near the fortress, the Prussians had to undergo a tremendous fire from the works, under which they fell by thousands. Such is the French story; and its authors affirm that they killed and wounded 16,000 or 18,000 of the enemy. On the other hand, the King, while admitting that his troops had suffered severely, claims the honour of victory, because he drove the enemy within their works at Borny and Bellecroix. It is evident, from the very conditions

of the battle, that its issue could scarcely be claimed as a victory by either side. The French may have killed a number of the enemy by drawing them under the fire of the forts; but that was effected only by a retreat, and the forts, not the troops, are entitled to any credit that was going. On the other hand, the Prussians can hardly call that a victory in which they lost more heavily than the enemy, and succeeded only in forcing him to do what he was desirous of doing—that is, to retreat, with as much leisure as possible. The balance of advantage, on the whole, perhaps leaned to the French side; an admission which may be all the more readily made, since the very fact of the French retreat, apart from the character of the actual fighting, showed where the real profit and glory lay. We only add, that in this fight the forces engaged numbered probably 60,000 on the French and 80,000 on the Prussian side; that the Prussian estimate of the number of French put *hors de combat* is 4,000; and that, from the dating of the Emperor's telegram, the battle was for a day or two absurdly believed to have been fought on the left bank of the Moselle.

But a great struggle on that—the French—side of the river was actively preparing. The Prussians were busy in the passage of the Moselle, partly at Pont-à-Mousson; but principally, we suspect, at the bridge of Corny, between that place and Metz—perhaps even when the battle of Sunday was in progress. At Corny, a secondary road quits the highway between Metz and Nancy, crosses the Moselle to the left bank, and winds up the heights of the plateau by Gorze to Mars-la-Tour. From Metz to Corny is six or seven miles; from Corny to Mars-la-Tour eight or ten more. From Metz to Pont-à-Mousson is twenty miles; from Pont-à-Mousson to Mars-la-Tour twenty miles more. Thus, one day's march from the Prussian position east of Metz would suffice to throw a hostile force on the flank or rear of the French retreating on Verdun; and the passage of that force could be accelerated by the throwing of pontoon bridges, which the Prussians had ample time to bring forward, and certainly had not forgotten—not to say that they captured two from the French at Forbach. If, however, Bazaine had made a rapid retreat on the Meuse, his rear might have passed Mars-la-Tour in time to escape the enemy's full onset, though he must still have been harassed by their cavalry. At Gravelotte, four or five miles west of Metz, the road to Verdun, some thirty-five miles distant, divides; one branch, tending a little to the southward, runs through Rezonville (nine miles), Vionville (twelve miles), Mars-la-Tour (fifteen miles), and Manheulles; the other, bending slightly northward, passes by Doncourt-les-Confians, Confians, and Etain. The two roads are never more than eight or ten miles apart; at Vionville they are about six; at Rezonville at most three miles asunder. Marshal Bazaine, however, having got his army safe across the Moselle, did not press forward, though an official telegram actually assured us that the bulk of his army had reached Etain, about eighteen miles from Verdun. He lingered on the plateau between Gravelotte and Mars-la-Tour from some incomprehensible reason, all Monday; and on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock, when he seems to have resumed the retreat, he was attacked by the cavalry of the 3rd Corps, speedily supported by the Brandenburg Division, and, after a long interval, by the whole of that corps, and portions of the 8th, 9th, and 10th. The troops on both sides came gradually into action, until at least 120,000, including the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Corps, and the Imperial Guard, were engaged on the French side. Bazaine says that his line stretched between Doncourt on the northern road, and Vionville on the southern; and that, to face the enemy, he brought up his corps from the places where they were echeloned on both sides of Rezonville. Apparently, therefore, his line had fronted southwards to watch the passage of the Moselle by the Prussians, possibly with the design of taking them in the act, and cutting them off from the river and their communications. But, if so, his calculations were singularly falsified. The Prussians opened the attack; and they came, apparently, from the westward as well as the southward, having fairly marched round the French army, until Bazaine had to fight, with his face to Paris, for the two roads that led to the Meuse. The contest was exceedingly obstinate and bloody, and both sides, after a twelve hours' contest, claimed victory. The French probably enough, as they maintain, held their positions; but they had not been able to dislodge the Prussians from theirs; and the Prussian positions were such that the French Army of the Rhine must simply *passer sur le corps* of Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles before they recovered the power of marching to defend the capital.

The retreat of the French was stopped, but they had maintained their positions; and probably they had even prevented the Prussians from seating themselves on the northern road so firmly as they were seated on the southern. But the southern road was obviously closed; and unless the Prussian hold upon it could be shaken off, there was the utmost peril in any attempt to press on to Verdun along the other, Marshal Bazaine, therefore, on Tuesday night, sent a despatch to Paris—a despatch that took twenty-four hours in searching Verdun, whence it was telegraphed—stating that he had victoriously retained the field, but had suspended his movement for a few hours in order to "largely complete" his ammunition. But thirty-six hours passed over, and the victorious marshal did not pursue the retreating Germans.

Wednesday was a day of rest, and of attention to the dead and wounded; disturbed only by some small encounters near the French rear at Gravelotte

probably indicating the passage of more Prussian corps at a point still nearer to Metz than Cerny.

On Thursday morning the battle was resumed, but it was the Prussians who began the attack. From morning to night raged this stupendous conflict, in which not far from 300,000 combatants must have been engaged, over a line that, from Gravelotte by Rezonville to Vionville and Doncourt, was at least full ten miles long. The result was briefly announced by King William to Queen Augusta in the following telegram:—

Bivouac near Rezonville, Aug. 18 (9 p.m.).

The French army, occupying a very strong position to the west of Metz, was to-day attacked under my leadership, and, after nine hours' fighting, was completely defeated, cut off from its communications with Paris, and driven back towards Metz.

WILLIAM.

The following Prussian bulletins of this tremendous battle have since been issued:—

PONT-A-MOUSSEON, Aug. 19.

A brilliant victory was gained yesterday near Gravelotte. The French were driven out of very strong positions, situated one behind the other, and were thrown back towards Metz.

They are now hemmed in in a narrow space round Metz, and are completely cut off from their communications with Paris, the 12th Prussian Army Corps having taken possession of the railway from Metz to Thionville.

The losses of our troops are unfortunately commensurate with the greatness of their heroic achievements against the strong French positions which they stormed.

PONT-A-MOUSSEON, August 21 (12.45 p.m.).

French prisoners are still being continually brought in here. Yesterday evening 2,000 arrived, including thirty-six officers, and to-day another batch with fifty-four officers, amongst whom is General Plombin.

The loss suffered by the French in the fighting of the last few days—namely, near Courcelles, on the 14th; near Vionville, on the 16th; and near Gravelotte, on the 18th—amount in dead alone to between 12,000 and 15,000 men. If to this number be added the prisoners, and those of the wounded who are generally to be reckoned among the killed in a battle, the total loss on the side of the French cannot have been less than 50,000.

We made about 4,000 prisoners at Gravelotte.

BERLIN, Aug. 21 (8 a.m.).

No further official military reports have arrived from the army, giving particulars of the battle of the 18th inst., beyond the announcement that the main army of the enemy entirely withdrew into the fortifications of Metz during the night of the 18th instant.

BERLIN, Aug. 22 (11 a.m.).

In the battle of the 18th instant the following troops were principally engaged:—The Royal Guard, the 2nd, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 12th Army Corps. The 3rd and 10th Army Corps were in reserve, of which only small detachments took part in the action, which was principally carried on by the artillery. The whole army of the enemy occupied a position equal to a fortress, with the sole exception of the corps of Marshal MacMahon and two divisions of General Faily. At nightfall all the heights had been stormed, and captured by our troops.

The losses cannot as yet be even approximately estimated. The battle lasted from noon till nine p.m. Several thousand prisoners were taken.

The French have published no bulletins of this engagement, and Paris was without any news from the seat of war on Friday and Saturday. The papers then stated that Bazaine's army was under the guns of Metz, and that Marshal MacMahon was executing strategic movements which Marshal Bazaine would support at the proper moment.

One paper, not official, announced that on the Saturday Marshal Bazaine received ammunition and provisions, of which he was in need. On Monday the *Official Journal* published the following:—

No news having been received by the Government from the Army of the Rhine for two days, in consequence of the interruption of telegraphic communication, it is thought that the plan resolved upon by Marshal Bazaine has not yet succeeded. The heroic conduct of our soldiers in the different encounters against very superior numbers of the enemy gives hope of the ultimate success of the operations.

It is admitted in Paris that the Prussians had occupied the station of Mezières, between Metz and Thionville.

In Monday's sitting of the Legislative Body, the Count de Falikao made the following statement:—"Since this morning we are in receipt of good news from Marshal Bazaine of the 19th inst. I cannot give you the particulars, but the news gives proof of confidence and energy on the part of the Marshal, which we fully share."

Writing after Thursday's battle, the *Times* correspondent says:—"The German losses in killed and wounded, up to this point, amount to about 40,000. The French army, in the battles of the 14th, 16th, and 18th, had from 12,000 to 15,000 killed."

French accounts of the battles at Gravelotte, on the 16th, say that the French lost 15,000 wounded, without counting the dead.

A telegram from Vienna states that King William

has sent orders to Berlin to prepare beds for 10,000 wounded.

It is estimated that after the battles of last week, Marshal Bazaine's army numbered from 80,000 to 100,000.

Letters from Verdun to the 19th instant state the Prussian advance guard was rapidly closing in on Verdun, where no news had been received from Marshal Bazaine. Verdun is in an imperfect state of defence.

According to a letter from M. Wachter, an old soldier, dated Verdun, 18th inst., not a single French trooper or straggler from the Marshal's army had been seen at that place.

On Monday night the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—

The Germans, after the recent arrival of the Pomeranian and Silesian Corps and two Landwehr Divisions, number above 500,000 men. The last battles were fought by the Germans to keep the two French armies asunder, and to detain Bazaine at Metz and prevent his supplying cadres for the new troops in course of formation at Paris and Chalons. Six weeks, at least, are required for the formation of new troops. The Crown Prince in a few days will attack or pass by Chalons.

The *Daily News* of Monday contains the following tolerably full account of Thursday's engagement in the shape of a telegram sent by wire by its correspondent at Saarbrück. It is a remarkable instance of enterprise:—

The great battle which was fought on the 18th, resulting in a victory for the Prussians, began at ten o'clock in the morning, and did not end till nearly ten at night. Up to twelve o'clock it was an artillery duel. The French lines stretched along the hills covering the road from Metz to Verdun. Their right flank rested on a farmhouse known as La Villette, with a walled garden, altogether a strong position. A similar road led from Gravelotte. On the left of this road the French had seized upon the crests of a line of hills, on which they had thrown up twelve earthworks. The guns of these defences, together with eight mitrailleuses, swept down the slope of the hills, and up the valley from Gravelotte, commanding every approach. Behind this line lay the forts of St. Quintin and Carrières, completely protecting the French rear, and securing their retreat.

The Prussians had at first taken position on a line of hills between Rezonville and Gravelotte, stretching north-west and south-east, and extending on either side of the road from Metz to Verdun. By twelve the fire from their artillery had driven the French guns from their first line, and the Prussians found themselves able to push forward their guns, and establish their batteries in advance of their first position. The new line stretched a considerable distance on either side of Gravelotte.

I reached the field at twelve, just as the encounter was developing into a general engagement, and from one of the hills above-mentioned had a good view of the whole field. By two o'clock in the afternoon the French batteries covering the Verdun road were silenced, and the Prussians had pushed forward until they reached and occupied the farmhouse at Malmaison. Twenty minutes later the Prussian guns were in front of Gravelotte, the weight of their metal and superior accuracy crushing the French fire, and driving one battery after another from its position. At twenty minutes past three, the Prussian cavalry, including Uhlans, Cuirassiers, and Hussars, moved forward under a heavy fire from the French batteries, which still maintained their ground. They attacked with great energy, but unsupported at first by infantry, and only partially covered by their own guns, were obliged to give way. Meanwhile the Prussian infantry divisions had been coming rapidly up, and at forty-five minutes past four the first serious effort to dislodge the French commenced. The 33rd Regiment of the Line was directed against a hill that seemed the key of the French position. They went forward with the utmost gallantry and determination, but were driven back with heavy loss. By this time the Prussians had massed heavy forces upon this portion of the line, and the fortunes of the battle seemed likely to turn upon the attack and defence so obstinately kept up at the centre. The Prussian divisions were formed again and again, and led forward, only to be repulsed and forced to withdraw under a searching fire from the French guns, which cost them great numbers of men. Nothing could be more brilliant than the repeated efforts of the Prussians; nothing more steady than the French defence. The disparity of numbers existed here as at Woerth; but here the numbers were on the side of the French, and for long hours it seemed more than doubtful whether the natural strength of the French position, and their numerical superiority together, would not baffle the utmost efforts of the Prussians. During all the afternoon, and far into the evening, the 8th Prussian Corps was engaged with what I believe to be nearly the full strength of three French corps. Reinforced as the 8th Corps was by portions of the 2nd and 3rd, it did not exceed fifty thousand men, while the number of Prussian guns engaged was given to me as about ninety. I have had no time to collect details, nor was it possible to distinguish from my point of view the different regiments, brigades, and divisions, that shared in the successive attempts that were unavailingly directed against the French position. Nor was the fortune of the day to change at this point. Whether the Prussian generals became convinced that the centre was too strong for them, I cannot say, but they made their final and successful attack on the right flank of the enemy. The farmhouse or hamlet of La Villette, though held in great force, was carried about nine o'clock, and the French position became immediately untenable. Their line was enfiladed by the Prussian fire; some of their outworks were even taken in reverse, and they were compelled to abandon the ground they had so bravely held, and to withdraw under cover of the fortress. Their last hold on the Verdun road was abandoned, and the Army of the Rhine found itself shut up in the stronghold which they had chosen as the base of their inva-

sion of Germany. I hear that a force will speedily occupy the railway northward, cutting off Metz from Thionville also. King William was on the field throughout the battle, General Steinmetz being in immediate command of the Prussian troops engaged. Marshal Bazaine commanded on the French side. It is difficult to estimate the Prussian losses, but the killed and wounded are reckoned at not less than 10,000—a large proportion for the number actually engaged, but the losses at one time, in the effort to reach the French centre, were tremendous. I can give no notion of what the French may have suffered. The Prussians, notwithstanding the severity of the day's work, are in great spirits over their victory. Rumours of peace already circulate in the camp, and, at any rate, the hardest work of the campaign is believed to have been done.

General Sheridan, of the American army, was present, and witnessed the fight from Count Bismark's carriage. General Forsyth was also here. One English officer was wounded, the horse of another was shot under him.

Another correspondent of the *Daily News*, who dates from Pont-a-Mousson, Aug. 21, sends the following telegraphic account of the battle:—

I witnessed the great battle of the 18th inst. The French were completely driven back to St. Quentin, and they can be seen from the front of the German position. The villages of Vionville, Flavigny, Rezonville, and Gravelotte are much burnt, and seem like so many slaughter-houses. The fields round about are literally covered with dead bodies. 3,000 Prussian cavalry, in charging the heights beyond Gravelotte, suffered terrible losses. There are still large numbers of the French dead on the battle-field of the 14th. This shows that that day was as disastrous to them as the 16th proved to the 10th division of the Prussians, now no more.

The King of Prussia came here last night, and it is said that the Crown Prince visited him this morning, and then returned in the direction of Vitry. There are many rumours of peace negotiations.

We have now definite news of the Crown Prince of Prussia. He has reached St. Dizier, a town twelve miles south-west from Bar-le-Duc, and about thirty-five south-east of Chalons-sur-Marne. It was believed at Paris to be his intention to march on Paris by the valley of the Aube. His forces are said to number 150,000 men. The *Siecle* says that the time for illusions has passed, and that the people of Paris must make up their minds to a siege.

The camp at Chalons is raised, and the troops are being extended, and have taken up positions along the line of the Marne. The remnants of MacMahon's corps which reached Chalons on the 16th, numbered about 15,000 men. On the same day the forces assembled at Chalons amounted to about 80,000 men, but fresh troops were rapidly arriving. There are now probably 120,000.

It is stated that the Emperor and Marshal MacMahon arrived at Rheims on Sunday, at noon. Their head-quarters are established at Courcelles, a village on the right bank of the Vesle. The camp is on the west of Rheims, part of it following the line of the rising ground known as the "Montagne de Reims." The concentration of troops at this spot was being carried on with the greatest activity. It is expected that by to-day the whole body of troops and matériel at MacMahon's disposal would be collected here. M. Rouher is said to have been with the Emperor on Sunday at Rheims.

The Crown Prince (remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*) seems to have left his Badeners and Wurtembergers in the Vosges with part of his Bavarians. His paper rolls at the outset, including the 6th Corps, give a strength of 165,000 (three corps at 30,000 and three at 25,000); but the deductions in so rapid and difficult a march as that which brought his advanced guard within two days of Chalons on Sunday, will have been enormous. It is a moderate estimate to put them at one-half. Still 80,000 or 90,000 such troops as have lately fought at Woerth and Rezonville should walk with ease through the levies under MacMahon, great part of whom are admittedly raw and unorganised.

The siege of Strasbourg is now being pressed in real earnest. A Karlsruhe telegram informs us that at seven o'clock yesterday morning the bombardment began from the right bank of the Rhine, near Kehl. The firing was continued until midday, and then there was an interval of two hours, when it was again resumed. The garrison replied; but it is added that their fire did not cause much mischief at Kehl. The French have succeeded in victualling Strasbourg.

It appears that Phalsburg did not capitulate as the army of the Crown Prince passed through the defiles of the Vosges. But, according to a Stuttgart telegram, that event has now happened. The fortress was invested by Wurtemberg troops, and it was said to have capitulated on Saturday afternoon, but there is no official confirmation of the news. The besiegers, it is said, lost 1,300 men. Bitsche, which is situated on an almost perpendicular rock, still holds out. The fortress of Toul, beyond Nancy, which commands the railway, has been bombarded by the Prussians.

At length we hear of a naval brush in the North Sea. The intelligence comes from a German source, and is to the effect that a division of the Prussian fleet, composed of the Grille—we believe an iron-

clad frigate—and three gunboats, were on Tuesday assailed by a French squadron, consisting of four ironclad frigates and a corvette, to the west of the Isle of Rugen. What were the results of the conflict is not stated, though the Prussians say they have suffered no losses.

It is reported from Brest that the French Mediterranean fleet, commanded by Admiral Fourichon, has received at the same time as the orders for departure, a despatch thus worded:—"Force at any cost the port of Jaldé, and destroy all the works."

A considerable German force has been sent to Lubeck, in expectation of an attack by sea. In the island of Alsen and at Sonderburg, where the Prussians have raised formidable fortifications, a bombardment by the French fleet is expected. The inhabitants have fled, and the ramparts are armed with cannon.

STATE OF PARIS.

French journals state that at Paris the armament of the fortifications and the purchase of provisions are the great business of the day. The effective of the garrison of the capital will be 80,000, and for the forts 30,000. The Custom House men form a division of 9,000. The forest guards count two regiments of 3,000 each, so that with two regiments of infantry and a battalion of Foot Chasseurs a division of 18,000 men will be formed. The corps of General Vinoy will be in a few days 60,000 strong. There are 8,500 sailors already arrived, and 3,000 more are expected. The firemen, who have had somewhat of a military training, have been called out, and will form a body of 40,000 persons. All these measures of organisation are now undertaken under the supreme control of General Trochu, who has been made military governor of Paris. The Emperor made this appointment under compulsion. He was to appoint General Trochu himself, or the Legislature would be asked to appoint him. M. de Talhouet was to have made the proposal. Such a measure, no doubt, would have been quite revolutionary; it would have been a usurpation of the power of the Executive, and would probably have been rejected by the majority; but it would have been the first open proposal of deposition, the first avowed attempt to concentrate all the powers of the State in the hands of the representatives of the people—in fact, to turn the Chamber into a Convention. The Emperor gave in. The following is General Trochu's first proclamation:—

Inhabitants of Paris,—In the present peril of the country I am appointed Governor of Paris and Commander-in-Chief of the forces charged with defending the capital in a state of siege. Paris assumes the rôle which belongs to her, and desires to be the centre of great efforts, of great sacrifices, of great examples. I associate myself with it with all my heart. It will be the pride of my life, and the brilliant crowning of a career till now unknown to most of you. I have the most implicit faith in the success of our glorious enterprise, but it is on one condition, the nature of which is absolute, imperative, and without which our united efforts will be powerless. I mean good order, and I understand by that not only calmness in the street, but indoors, calmness of mind, deference for the orders of the responsible authority, resignation under those experiences which are inseparable from the situation, and finally, that grave and collected serenity of a great military nation which takes in hand, with a firm resolution, under solemn circumstances, the conduct of its destinies. I will not refer, in order to secure to the situation that equilibrium which is so desirable, to the state of siege and of the law. I will demand it from your patriotism, I shall obtain it from your confidence, myself reposing in the people of Paris unbounded confidence. I appeal to the men of all parties, belonging myself, as is known in the army, to no other party than that of the country. I appeal to their devotion. I entreat them to restrain by moral authority those ardent persons who cannot restrain themselves, and do justice by their own hands on those men who are of no party, and who perceive in our public misfortunes only the opportunity of satisfying detestable desires (*appétits*). And in order to accomplish my work—after which, I assure you, I shall retire into the obscurity from which I emerge—I adopt one of the old mottos of my native province of Brittany—With God's help for the country ("Avec l'aide de Dieu pour la patrie.")

GENERAL TROCHU.

This proclamation has been most favourably commented on by journals of nearly every shade; it is praised for its patriotic spirit, firmness, and modesty. It is stated to have been read to the Empress the evening before it was posted upon the walls of the capital.

General Trochu has also issued a proclamation to the National Guard and the Army of Paris, calling upon them to defend the capital with energy in the event of its being besieged. He has also written a letter to the *Temps*, explaining a passage in his proclamation to the people of Paris, in which he exhorted men of all parties to do justice with their own hands upon "those men of no party who see in public calamities only an opportunity for satisfying their detestable appetites." The General says he here referred only to thieves. He dwells with emphasis upon the necessity of maintaining order in Paris by moral force.

A new French loan is announced. The amount is 750,000,000 of francs (30,000,000*l.*), and it is to be issued at 60 francs 60 cents., the interest commencing on the 1st July.

One of the persons implicated in the late disturbances at La Vilette has been sentenced to death, and another to ten years' hard labour.

The Chamber meets almost daily. All recrimination seems to have ceased. On Friday there was a long conference between MM. Thiers, Latour-Maubourg, and General Trochu.

On Saturday, M. Chevreau, the Minister of the

Interior, announced that the armament of the National Guard of Paris was being actively proceeded with, and that 80,000 men would be armed on the 26th of August.

The following extracts will give a vivid idea of the condition of the French capital during the past week:—

PROVISIONING OF PARIS.—The question of subsistence is not neglected. There is six weeks' consumption of flour in Paris. Besides this the bakers are ordered always to have in reserve enough flour for fifteen days' consumption. There is plenty of wine in store, and as regards meat, arrangements are making to accommodate seventy or eighty thousand head of cattle in the Bois de Boulogne and elsewhere. So it is considered there will be no lack of the three principal requisites, bread, meat, and wine. Besides this, should the Prussians march on Paris, it is certain that the neighbouring farmers, probably of three departments, would hasten to bring their corn into the city, to avoid being pillaged by the Prussians. There is no want of mills in Paris to convert it into flour. There are large stores of rice, macaroni, and other substances of that kind, dried vegetables, cheese, &c., in the hands of the traders of this capital. Of course, enormous supplies will be needed, because, although a large portion of the usual population has gone away, the country people who would flock in from the environs would probably raise it again to its average of 1,800,000 souls.—*Letter in the Times, Aug. 20.*

STATE OF TRADE IN PARIS.—The shopkeeping interests are suffering terribly from the state of siege. There are no tourists to buy pretty trifles at exorbitant prices. The Rue de Rivoli, the Rue de la Paix, the Rue Royale, and the Rue Castiglione are monuments of emptiness. You pass shop after shop at what used to be the busiest hours of the day, to find, Mr. the Proprietor in solitary dignity, on one of his customer's chairs, or Mr. the Shopwalker looking disconsolately from the door. In no case are customers to be seen. The establishment of the great Worth had not a single carriage before it this afternoon, and the jewellers, the bric-à-brac vendors, the milliners, were living in hermit-like retirement behind their wares, and came forth lugubriously, but with feverish briskness, if your shadow so much as fell across their thresholds. Let affairs progress in their present direction, and it will be worth a resolute and courageous bargain-hunter's while to run all risks and to come over. "There is no money," the traders say, "we have good reason for wishing to reduce our stock. You shall have this picture or that gem at half, at half do I say? at your own price. What think you of this as a season for travellers? one had better shut up and go to the frontier!" Then come bitter imprecations upon the "light-heartedness" with which this paralyzing war was entered upon, and dismal stories of the impossibility of a commercial rebound for many a long month to come. This is a promise side of the national calamity, but it is very real and very apparent. People have something else to think of besides shopping, and it is moreover held to be rather against you to be possessed of the wherewithal for purchases.—*Letter in Daily News.*

THE FEELING OF PARIS.—War is coming very close, and within the next few days we, the peaceable inhabitants of Paris, will possibly all be called upon to decide whether we will run the risk of being shut up in the besieged city or whether we will go out of it. There will not be much time for deliberation, and those who hesitate will soon have little option. M. Thiers proposed in the Chamber that in case of a siege the country folks round about Paris should be "invited" to come into town with their live stock and their provisions, thereby leaving a bare country for the enemy and bringing food to the capital. Here again I feel myself incompetent to pronounce authoritatively, but I must say that at first sight such a measure seems calculated to create inextricable confusion and obstruction in a town which already possesses an unmanageable population of 2,000,000 souls. A wiser step would be, I venture to suggest, to send away from Paris, if defence were seriously contemplated, all the "mouths without hands" it contains. An influx of terrified peasants, longing to get back at any price to their fields and farms, would not be a valuable addition to our garrison. But the resistance of Paris seems to me impossible. M. Thiers, as the originator of the fortifications thirty years ago, is bound to keep up the delusion of Paris being a stronghold; but few rational men share it. Paris might and would resist, if such an effort were necessary, merely to arrest a foe, and to give time for an army to come to the rescue; but if the siege of Paris is to come, as it would now, only after a lost battle at Orléans, there would be no army left to bring up.—*A Parisian Correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette.*

INSIDE A PARIS CHURCH.—The mothers, the sisters, the wives, the affianced, of the gallant young spirits who have donned their uniforms and marched so blithely to the battle, how do these bear up in their day of heavy trial? Come with me to the Church of our Lady of Victory, and you shall see them humble, devout, patient, praying for their dear ones, and registering their vows before Heaven. The whole church is full of memorials from those who have suffered and have prayed, whose heart's hunger has been mercifully satisfied, and who have inscribed their gratitude on the sacred walls. I was at this church on the Napoleon Fête-day, and again this morning. It had many worshippers on both occasions, tearful women wrapt in prayer for the most part, with here and there a priest and an aged man. "In gratitude to Our Lady for preserving a darling child when in great peril"; and then come initials and the date. "In humble thankfulness for the return of my beloved husband from the war"; "Honour to Our Lady for her merciful intervention" on a day named. "In acknowledgment of the prayer Our Lady answered," and so forth cover a great part of the interior of the church. Each sentiment is graven on a small tablet some eight inches by four, and affixed to the walls, or the pillars overhead, so that the place is lined with the records of gratitude. Several of these are too minutely personal for quotation, but all breathe the same spirit, and all helped to give a tender meaning to the bowed figures absorbed in prayer. There were lighted candles and pictures, an officiating priest in vestments, and glittering altar ornaments, and votive offerings. But you hardly see these. The poor women and their sorrows shut them out. Theirs are the

passionate cravings for more than human help, the pitiful longing for other and more personal solace than the most brilliant national victory could give; the humble shrinking domestic hopes and fears which centre upon Jules or Antoine, his safety and his life. He is perhaps lying stiff and stark with a Prussian bullet through his head even as they pray, but they are upheld, poor souls, by love and faith, they deposit their little gift in one of the bags held by ladies at the church's doors, and go their way serene and comforted.—*Letter in the Daily News.*

PARIS TRANSFORMED.—M. Edmond About compliments the French capital in Saturday's *Soir*, upon its altered and amended complexion. "Upon last Tuesday morning," he exclaims, "I exhibited to Paris a portrait of the invaded rural districts of France. To-day I wish, for the benefit of the rural districts, to paint Paris as I find her after a month's absence—Paris transformed by a flash of lightning, and profoundly disturbed in its sentiments, ideas, and manners. Paris takes no heed of the change which has occurred in itself; it is as the eye which sees not itself. I find it to-day modest and reserved in the moment of victory. It is not misled by any illusions; it does not attempt to persuade itself that all has been accomplished by a single stroke, and it wasted no time in decorating its houses with flags. It thanked and blessed the army in *petto* without desisting from its own work, ready to support and reinforce it at the first signal. Youths and men alike were exercising themselves in the use of arms. I met yesterday a member of the Institute, a house porter, and a gay liver of the Moulin Rouge, who had been together receiving a lesson in the management of the Chassepot. Bodily exercises have revived in favour. The Pan Gymnasium is always crowded. A population which had only nerves desires henceforth to acquire muscle. Paris has made immense progress in politics; it no longer troubles itself with politics. The discussion of internal affairs is put off; all parties have signed an armistice in the presence of the enemy. The state of siege is accepted without discussion; the exaltation of M. Duvernois is not disputed. Paris allows the Government to do anything so long as the Prussians are kept outside. Gambetta fraternising with the Comte de Palikao gives a strong, strange, but accurate representation of the Parisian feeling. There are names which Paris no longer mentions than if they dated from the twelfth century. Let us attend to the Prussians first. When the invasion has been repelled it will consult, it will make up its accounts, and will dispose of itself. Novel and admirable wisdom among us. If it could only continue it would simplify affairs, and would greatly abridge the great crisis. Pleasures which formerly constituted the great business of life in Paris are no longer. Drilling, working, meditating, there is no longer time or inclination for amusement. The capital of European good living, whither M. Haasemann attracted all the eaters, the drinkers, the flatterers of the world, has within a few days assumed a Spartan aspect. The theatres are closed, except four or five, which play to empty benches. Dress has become plainer and more subdued; a gay toilet would be as discordant as a false note. To complete the picture of this proud and happy metamorphosis I will tell you that Paris, but lately too rich, has suddenly become poor. An entire population, which hitherto had the foolish habit of living upon its capital, discounting the future, and making extravagant abuse of credit, has returned to habits of foresight, of saving, and of that worldly simplicity which constituted the strength of our forefathers, and which unhappily now constitutes that of our enemies. For twenty years we have been, or fancied we were, too rich; luxuries had been forced upon the most modest tastes and fortunes; parvenus being permitted to set the fashion, it was almost discreditable not to spend 100,000*fr.* a year. War has restored the credit of poverty. We may now venture to walk, and we no longer fear to ask four friends to dine off beef and potatoes. When I think that only last winter, scarcely six months ago, the humblest bourgeois of Paris would have lost caste had he failed to offer his guests sham Chamberlain and disguised Obataen Yquem, with a pheasant stuffed with woolly balls. *Vive la misère* if it makes us more wise at the same time that it makes us more manly."

ANOTHER VIEW OF PARIS.—There is more drunkenness and mendicancy to be seen in twenty-four hours when Paris is in a state of siege than are to be met with in a month in ordinary times. The boulevards are never entirely empty through the night.—*Daily News Correspondent.*

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.—The following is an extract from a private letter in the *Daily News*, dated Sunday, by a correspondent long resident in Paris:—"Trochu's first and second addresses to Paris, and first to the *Temps*, mark the extent and rapidity of the political transformation we are undergoing, while the personal elements of the anonymous provisional Government show that transformation must go much farther before reformation begins. I say anonymous, for though the old name is still over the door, the business has gone into the hands of assignees. The real Executive Triumvirate are Bismarck, Trochu, and Palikao. The Legislature is led mainly by Thiers and Gambetta, who have joined hands with Palikao for the occasion. The Republicans don't care to push things much faster than they are going; do not, at least, want to declare a Republic now. The conclusion reached last Friday by about a hundred of them—members of the Left, journalists, and others—was to wait, and watch the growing chance. At a later and much smaller meeting, an interview between a dozen Republicans and Gambetta, the latter being asked if Palikao deserved all the trust he seemed to give him, answered, 'Yes, because he is a traitor.' Gambetta, young as he is, shows more of the quality of a political leader than anybody else in the Chamber except Nestor Thiers. The real trouble is the old one; the party is all heads and no body. As Beranger said long since, there is no one for vice-president. From what I hear, I judge that the ex-Napoleonists, the affirmative voters on the Plebiscite, are almost beyond the old Opposition in their contempt of the Imperial régime. You hear treason constantly in the open streets and cafés. Spies, if any there still are, may listen and welcome. Even the intelligent American traveller or resident is cooling in his admiration for the late Emperor. Whether the French, enervated by the last twenty years of misgovernment, can prove equal to the need of the situation, or whether this anonymous Government can bring out the latent vitality of the people, is an open question

That, with a Government of revolutionary energy, and in full exchange of confidence with the people, they could defend Paris, and drive the Germans off French soil, I have no shadow of doubt. But the assignees are coalesced, not united—working together on a compromise, not an agreement; one manager trusting another because he is a traitor; none acting with the full force of convictions and hopes; all weakened by mental reserves in the rear. The Republican democratic Socialists don't believe in any of them. The clerics are not enthusiastic. The well-to-do bourgeois are timid, as always, for their property.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Heavy siege guns have been sent to France. Prince Pierre Bonaparte has let his villa at Autueil, and gone off to Corsica. The railway and telegraph from the Royal headquarters to Berlin are in perfect order. The railway from Nancy to Commercy is in course of reconstruction.

The Paris journals mention the arrest of two Prussian spies, disguised as Sisters of Charity. The towns of Cherbourg, Brest, L'Orient, and Rochefort have been placed in a state of siege.

A message from Alexandria states that the French vessels have captured the Prussian frigate *Hertha*.

La Liberté says that Prince Napoleon, contrary to the wishes of the Empress, has sent his children into Switzerland to his château of Pragnans.

The *Opinion Nationale* says that a nun who was giving succour to a wounded cuirassier had both her legs carried off by a cannon-shot.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that the German armies in France number at present above 400,000, among whom there are 30,000 cavalry.

The Minister of War has decided not to recall the four French infantry regiments remaining in Algeria.

The two nieces of the Empress have left Paris, and all the ladies of the Court, saving those on duty. A number of boxes and large packages have left the Palais Royal for England.

Advices received from Algeria state that at an assembly held by the Arab chiefs it was resolved to offer to France the services of 20,000 horsemen and 30,000 Turco volunteers.

By way of Brussels we learn that a French ambulance train, captured by the Prussians near Metz, and sent to Cologne, has been released, and has passed through Belgium on its return to France.

The Czar congratulated the Silesian regiment, of which he is the colonel, on distinguishing itself at Weissenburg. Russia has sent thirteen surgeons to the German camp.

A telegram from Berlin states that the mitrailleuse cartridges taken in the recent engagements prove that the balls are explosive, contrary to the St. Petersburg Convention.

According to a report from Brussels, General Trochu intends shortly to let the princes of the Orleans family participate in the measures to be taken for the safety of their country.

King William, the *Liberté* says, is stated to have said indignantly to a friend, who repeats it to us, "I do not intend to enter Paris; victorious, I shall treat under the walls of the capital."

Amongst the wounded at the battle of Weissenburg was Colonel Lacour d'Auvergne, brother of the present Minister of Foreign Affairs. The brother of the late Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. de Gramont, had his left arm taken off by a cannon-ball.

It is stated that during the last few days nearly fifty tons of bullion have been delivered in this country from France, as well as very many cases of valuable jewellery, at Charing-cross and Piccadilly Bazaar Stations.

Count de Palikao's statement that Bismarck's Cuirassier Regiment was annihilated on the 14th is utterly unfounded. Bismarck's regiment was not present, nor were any cavalry seriously engaged. Count Bismarck's sons were both wounded.

The alarming rumour that the Bois de Boulogne was to be cut down for fear the Prussians might hide in it, is contradicted. Only a few copse, considered to be in the way of the fortifications, are to be levelled.

A novel but sad accident has occurred in Geestmünde, where a Lieutenant, Jacoby, of the Engineers, with seven men, was at work in a boat laying down torpedoes in the harbour, by some accident one of them exploded and blew up the boat, with the lieutenant and seven men. All were killed.

Specimens of the style in which the French supply service has been managed are not wanting. At the battle of Weissenburg an artillery battery awaited, with feverish impatience, a supply of ammunition. At length some caissons arrived. They were found to contain boots and shoes!

Among other recruits who have lately signified their intention to join the National Guard may be mentioned Anber, who is still vigorous enough to shoulder a musket; Carnot, son of the celebrated War Minister who organized victory, aged eighty years; and Duruy, ex-Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Jeannerod, correspondent of the *Temps*, says that the Prussian soldiers wear very commonly underneath their shirts a piece of sole leather, about ten inches square, which is hard enough to turn a bullet, unless struck perpendicularly, and is a very good defence against lance or sabre.

The *Figaro* says that at Reichshoffen the body of Colonel de Lacarre, of the 3rd Cuirassiers, was borne along in the charge upright in the saddle, but without the head, which had been swept off by a cannon-ball. The same ball had cut the trumpeter in two, and cut off the hand of a captain who was at his side.

The *Figaro* has a joke with respect to the unpopularity in which the late Minister of War,

General Lebœuf, is held. It declares that the French soldiers have set a noble example of moderation to the nations of Europe, for they have professed their willingness, for the future, to take their soup without beef—*sans Le Bœuf*.

It is stated in a French paper that nineteen Prussians, disguised as shepherds, have just been executed in Paris. Five of them were staff officers, who were making sketches of the Ivry fort when detected. They were at once tried by court-martial, and shot in a ditch at Montrouge. This story does not obtain general belief.

Numbers of French officers and men supposed to have been killed are turning up every day. For instance, a letter has just been received from M. Felix de Caraman, of the 9th Cuirassiers, which regiment was supposed to have been entirely destroyed. M. de Caraman states that he is a prisoner, with fifteen brother officers and 100 men.

A letter from Rastadt, in the *Journal de Bruxelles*, gives as follows the numbers of the German losses in the three combats:—"The casualties of the Germans at Weissenburg amounted to about 7,000 men, at Woerth to 15,000 or 16,000, and at Saarbrück to nearly 9,000; total, 31,000 or 32,000, wounded included.

Dr. Russell observes that it is characteristic of modern French strategy that no maps of France (especially of the Vosges) have been found in the officers' baggage, while many excellent sketches of the country beyond the Rhine, and of the routes to Ooburg and to Berlin, &c., have been discovered, as well as sketches of the country beyond the Rhine.

The *Figaro* says:—"Pius IX. has made, it is said, a joke against France, saying that the *gallo* (cock) had been somewhat plucked, and must not in future crow so loudly. We wish to ask what voice his infallibility would have had we not extended to him the arms of our protection. We think the successor of St. Peter ought not to joke about cocks."

The first French gun taken in the present war was by a sergeant of the Prussian 5th Rifles (of Gölitz). The rewards he received consisted of 500 thalers offered by the *Cologne Gazette*, twenty thalers offered by the town of Carlsruhe, sixty thalers offered by a merchant of Breslau, and 100 thalers offered by a councillor of Posen—altogether about 1007.

The Prussian barque *Julius*, Captain C. A. Beug, was captured on Monday about five miles off Plymouth by a French paddle-steamer. The capture was witnessed by spectators on the Hoe, and from the Admiralty signal-station at Mount Wise, Devonport. The French vessel went away with the prize to the south. The *Julius* had come from Alexandria with wheat, and was bound to Plymouth for orders.

The Château de Chambord, which has been placed at the disposal of France for the wounded, is a most admirable place for that purpose. It contains 440 chambers, 300 of which are unfurnished, and it can accommodate 10,000 beds. It is in the midst of a fine park surrounded with forests, and enjoys a most salubrious atmosphere.

A letter from a military correspondent of the *Temps* denies that Marshal MacMahon was surprised at Woerth. He telegraphed, it is asserted, to headquarters to say that very superior forces were before him. "Attack them," was the reply. He telegraphed again, insisting on the disproportion of strength, but still the wires reiterated "Attack!" The result was as might have been expected.

Mommsen, the Roman historian, has written a letter which has attracted much attention in Italy. He expresses the sympathy of Germany for Italy, and recommends her to be neutral in the present war. Otherwise it may degenerate into a war between the Latin and German races. He calls to mind the international crimes of Napoleon, and concludes thus:—"Germany does not aim at anything that properly belongs to Italy. Napoleon's overthrow will free Italy from the yoke of France, and secure her existence as well as freedom."

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* with the second German army says:—"With each advance the Prussians bring forward their field-post and their military telegraph. A more perfect system of organisation it is difficult to imagine. The columns of provisions creep like great serpents over the country; the active detachments of telegraph men push on with their light poles set up at intervals, and their slowly decreasing coil of wire; and the field post-office brings letters to the different divisions."

M. Edmond About, about whom so much anxiety was felt both at home and abroad, has been neither shot nor a prisoner, but was simply shut up for a few days at Saverne. He relates his adventures in the *Soir*, and how he met Marshal MacMahon retreating, who told him that he had but 35,000 men against 150,000; he said he had lost 5,000, and desired revenge. Among other anecdotes, M. About says that at Weissenburg a battery of artillery expected ammunition with feverish anxiety. The fourgon at last arrived, and was found full of boots!

According to a Paris paper, Marshal Lebœuf came the other day to Paris to settle all his private affairs, and informed his friends that, being invested at his own urgent solicitation with the command of a battery of mitrailleuses, he hoped to meet with death in redeeming, by the courage of the soldier, the unpardonable faults of the Minister. It seems, however, that the Marshal was appointed by the Emperor before he left Metz to the division commanded by General Decaen, who had been wounded. A good deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed.

A SPEECH OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.—A Paris journal publishes the following speech addressed by Marshal Bazaine to about 100 troopers when he went to inspect the cantonments at Metz:—

My children,—I have but one fault to reproach you

with—you fire too fast. At Weissenburg, where your ammunition failed, you had what would have lasted the Prussians three days. Let us reason together a little. Where are we? Full on our line of defence. From Thionville to Metz, and from Metz to Nancy we hold the ground. Behind this line what have we? Another line that of the Meuse. Behind the Meuse, what have we? The Champagne, a battle-field that we know, do we not? After the Champagne what have we still? The Argonne. Do you remember the Argonne? Do you remember Valmy? The Prussians remember it, and that is all I need tell you. And after the Argonne, what do we find? The network of rivers rendered illustrious by the campaign of 1814, all the country intersected by the Aisne, the Marne, the Aube, the Seine, and even the Yonne and the Armancon. Well, this is not all, for behind Metz, behind the Meuse, behind the Argonne, behind the Champagne, behind our valleys of the Marne, there is Paris, and behind Paris France. France, that is to say, four million armed citizens, a patriot heart in every breast, and a thousand millions in the treasury. Sableu! it seems hardly necessary to put on so many thicknesses of stuff. Let us advance gaily, without hurrying ourselves; we have plenty of time.

This harangue was received with enthusiasm. All tried to take the Marshal's hand. He took that of the colonel, shook it vigorously, and continued the inspection.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

A Paris letter in the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The Emperor left Metz at half-past three on Sunday afternoon, and went to Longeville, near Metz, and put up at the house of Colonel Henocque, his Staff encamping on the lawn. Always capitally informed, the Prussians took it into their heads to carry off His Majesty. Hiding themselves during the night in the little thickets round the Château Frescati, and the neighbouring farms, they sent a squadron of Uhlans across the railroad, while they opened fire on the village of Moulin, situated to the left of Longeville, in order to intercept all aid. Fortunately for the Emperor, the French engineers blew up the railway bridge under this fire, and the Uhlans, being cut off, and finding a strong force at Longeville, surrendered. The next night the Emperor passed at Gravelotte in the house of a farmer named Plaisant, and at four a.m. he got into an open chaise with the Prince Imperial and drove away, taking the valley the most remote from the Moselle, as the Prussian gunners were already getting in motion. It was found necessary to protect the road with grenadiers of the guard and three regiments of cavalry. The Emperor passed through Conflans, breakfasted at Etain, and entered Verdun without further molestation. At this moment Bazaine was engaged in checking the armies of Prince Frederick Charles and Marshal Steinmetz. A staff-officer galloped into Verdun with the news of the result, but the Emperor had just left for Chalons with the Prince Imperial, and hardly any escort. At the station he asked for a train. 'Sire,' said the station-master, 'I have nothing to offer you but a third-class carriage.' 'I will content myself with that,' replied the Emperor, who took his seat on the hard board, refusing a cushion from his carriage. He asked for a glass of wine, and the station-master washed out the glass he had just used at breakfast and gave the Emperor a drink. The Prince Imperial, who was greatly fatigued, demanded to wash his hands and face, and performed his ablutions in the station-master's glass, using his pocket-handkerchief for a towel.

On the morning of the 17th the Emperor reached Chalons, but did not stay long there. Stunned by the cries of "Assassin" and "Bourreau," with which the Garde Mobile saluted him, he has taken refuge at Rheims. He afterwards returned to Chalons, and reviewed the troops, who demanded, says the official report, to be led against the enemy.

The *Figaro* says that a short distance in rear of the Emperor, after he had reached Verdun, General Steinmetz's advance guard came down upon the road, and that the Prussian officers lunched at Etain in the same restaurant where Napoleon had breakfasted.

A correspondent of the *Temps*, writing from Rheims on Saturday, says that a striking change is to be observed in the manner of those who surround the Emperor, and some very free criticisms are now openly indulged in by them. "The Emperor," they say, "is no longer of an age or disposition to adopt decisions which are sometimes necessary. He ought to return to St. Cloud, and especially to take with him his son, who talks too much at table upon all sorts of questions with imperturbable self-confidence. If I were to tell from whom I heard these opinions, you would be astonished."

On the other hand, the *Gaulois* of Monday positively contradicts the rumours that the Emperor was suffering from ill-health, and says:—"If Marshal MacMahon's corps should be engaged, the Emperor will place himself at the head of the Imperial Guard."

"A Parisian" writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"The Emperor is now quite set aside. An order has been forwarded from headquarters to the Minister of War forbidding him to placard in the streets of Paris any despatches whatsoever that do not come from the generalissimo (Bazaine). 'Even though they may be signed by the Emperor,' I can vouch for the authenticity of this order, though of course it has not been made public."

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—"Putting all I have observed together, I arrive at this conclusion—The army is devoted to the Emperor, but nobody else is. What, then, will be the result if he is deposed at Paris while away at the head of an army of 200,000 devoted men?"

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

Count Renard has been appointed by the King,

Count Bismark's advice, Civil Governor of Alsace, and Count Fencel, of Donnersmark, Civil Governor of Lorraine. Relative to these appointments, the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

Both are noblemen of Upper Silesia; both extremely rich (Count Fencel is the richest man in all Prussia, and pays income-tax upon nearly two hundred thousand thalers yearly); and both are independent politicians, members of the Landtag and the Reichstag. Count Renard, a speaker of much wit and boldness, belongs to the Free Conservative party; Count Fencel to the National Liberals. Both know France and the French people very well, and both are Catholics. Count Fencel was a favourite of Louis Napoleon's Court. The appointment of both these noblemen is highly significant with regard to Prussian home policies. Count Bismark more and more emancipates himself from routine and red tape, and relies on Parliamentary support; that is the meaning of it. And there can be no doubt that these two noblemen will far better meet the exigencies of their present provisional offices than any Prussian functionaries of the ordinary stamp ever could. Count Renard, in particular, is an able financier and political economist, a contributor to *Faucher's Quarterly Review of Political Economy*. He will understand how to help the poor Alsacians over the difficulties of their present position, and, I dare say, will very soon be a popular man at Mulhouse and at Strasbourg, if the latter be taken.

Clamours for the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine are universal in the German press, the semi-official organs not excepted. The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* says, with regard to the expulsion of German subjects from France, that for the moment the necessary relief has been given to them, adding that efficient steps will have to be taken shortly to counteract the grievance, and that the taking possession of the former German provinces of France will probably offer a fitting opportunity. A South German paper makes the following remarks on the subject:—

We know exactly, through the different draft treaties of French diplomacy, what we were to expect on the part of the French had the God of Battles decided in their favour. They would simply have continued their work of spoliation towards the soil of Germany, and taken from us all our countries on the left bank of the Rhine, as they formerly deprived us of Alsace and Lorraine, not to speak of Luxembourg and Belgium, which two countries they constantly claim and would have pocketed as belonging to them, naturally on account of the French language being used there by preference. The war has been forced upon Germany with the well-known French frivolity, and with the view to conquests. Germany would be criminal against her sons if she did not recover the possession of at least a part of those beautiful provinces once unscrupulously taken from her. The Rhine must be again entirely a German river, and France will have to give up that part of the left bank which she holds by theft, and the possession of which stimulates her appetite for the whole of it.

DIPLOMATIC QUESTIONS.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs as follows:—"Queen Victoria, in reply to the Empress Eugenie's letter about a week ago, regretted her inability to mediate. The Queen observed that in Constitutional England mediation must proceed from the Cabinet, but that the Cabinet did not think the time came. The British Cabinet seem to favour the formation of Alsace and Lorraine into a neutralised State, which combination will probably not be accepted by Germany." [All these statements have been authoritatively contradicted. The Empress has written no such letter.]

The *Observer* states that there is no truth in the various reports which have been circulated throughout the week of offers of mediation between the belligerents having been tendered by our Government, either singly or in conjunction with other neutral Powers.

According to a Berlin telegram Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, has left for Paris on a diplomatic mission.

In the event of the fortunes of war remaining favourable to the German arms, it is, we (*Observer*) believe, the conviction of the Prussian Government that, in order to bring the war to a satisfactory conclusion, it will be necessary for the German armies to advance within sight of Paris, if not actually to occupy the French capital. We have also reason to believe that at Berlin comparatively little importance is attached to the question of a pecuniary indemnity; but that Prussia is determined to demand the cession of Alsace, and of the German portions of Lorraine, as a guarantee against any further aggressions on the part of France. No portion of Lorraine occupied by a French-speaking population will, it is thought, be permanently annexed, with the exception, possibly, of some small districts required for the defence of the new frontier.

The most recently reported of the diplomatic intrigues which are said to have preceded the war, is the subject of an article in the official *Evening Post* of Vienna. That journal declares the statement that France had offered to Austria as the price of her alliance Prussian Silesia and a portion of Bavaria, in return for the cession of Southern Dalmatia and the Italian Tyrol to Italy, belongs to the realm of fiction. The *Evening Post* also says it is empowered emphatically to repudiate the announcement of offers of alliance having been made by Count Beust to the Cabinet of Berlin, with the object of insuring the integrity of the Austrian territory against Russia.

A letter from Vienna says:—"Advices have reached this Government, both from Italy and Russia, of a project put forward by the English Government to get all the neutrals in this war to sign a Protocol by which they would bind themselves not to depart from their attitude as neutrals giving previous notice (*avis préalable*), and explaining the motives which induced them to resume again

their complete freedom of action. Both the Italian and Russian Governments have declared their readiness to sign such a Protocol, the first besides expressing the hope that, as it had acted in concert with the Government in this complication, it is expected to act in common with the Austrian Government likewise on this occasion. The project of getting the neutrals to sign such a Protocol has undoubtedly its value as a first step in the right direction, for up to a certain point it ties the hands of the neutrals. It prevents any sudden surprises on their part, it leaves time, and gives almost a right to the other neutrals to make representations. It is in another form the application of the article of the Treaty of 1856, according to which the Powers which signed that treaty were not to go to extremes before time was allowed to the other Powers to exercise the influence of their good offices."

According to a questionable statement of the *Independence Belge* England and Russia have agreed to oppose any dismemberment of France.

OFFER OF MEDIATION BY THE POPE.

The following correspondence has taken place between the Pope and King William of Prussia:—

1. LETTER FROM THE POPE.

Your Majesty,—In the present grave circumstances it may appear to you an unusual thing to receive a letter from me; but, as vicar on earth of the God of peace, I cannot do less than offer you my mediation. It is my desire to witness the cessation of warlike preparations, and to put a stop to the evils which are their inevitable consequence. My mediation is that of a Sovereign who, in his quality of king, can, by reason of the smallness of his territory, inspire no feeling of jealousy, but who nevertheless shall inspire confidence by the moral and religious influence which he personifies.

May God lend His ear to my wishes, and listen also to those which I form for your Majesty, to whom I desire to be united in the bonds of mutual charity.

The Vatican, 22nd July, 1870.

PIUS, P.P. IX.

P.S. I have written in the same terms to His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

2. ANSWER OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Most August Pontiff,—I have not been surprised, but profoundly moved, in reading the touching words traced by your hand to cause the voice of the God of peace to be heard. How could my heart refuse to listen to so powerful an appeal? God is my witness that neither I nor my people have desired or provoked this war. In obeying the sacred duties that God imposes on Sovereigns and on nations, we take up the sword to defend the independence and the honour of our country, and we shall ever be ready to lay it down at the moment that those treasures are safe guarded. If your Holiness could offer me, on the part of him who has so unexpectedly declared war against us, the assurance of sincerely pacific dispositions, and guarantees against the repetition of a similar attempt against the peace and tranquillity of Europe, it will certainly not be I who shall refuse to receive them from the venerable hands of your Holiness, united as I am with you by the bonds of Christian charity and of a sincere friendship.

WILLIAM.

ITALY AND THE WAR.

It was stated on Monday that the Italian Government had succeeded in getting the Chamber to pass a vote of confidence, but nothing was stated as to the debate by which the vote was preceded. From the Florence papers we learn that there was a long and warm discussion upon the Roman question and the conduct of the Government in regard to the war. Replying to several members of the Opposition, Signor Visconti-Venosta said the solution of the problem involved in the separation of the spiritual and the temporal powers could not be helped by disorder, but was to be promoted by a firm policy, which would conciliate the sympathy of all Europe. Replying particularly to Signor Mancini, the Minister said that all which had appeared in the journals about communications between Italy and Prussia was false. Between the Italian Government and the Prussian Government the question of Rome was never discussed. The Prussian Ambassador assured the Italian Government that the Government of Prussia would always follow the policy of abstention which it had hitherto maintained. Answering Signor Ferrari, the Minister remarked that if at the opening of this war Italy had abandoned neutrality she would have taken the initiative in a European war. Italy (he proceeded) holds herself neutral, reserving to herself the liberty of action when the general situation of Europe shall be modified. Italy will unite her action with that of the other Powers which intend to take the first opportunity to mediate between the belligerent Powers for the purpose of putting an end to the disasters of the strife and maintaining the European equilibrium. There is such a thing as an isolated neutrality, which is powerless—the neutrality of a nation which renounces the responsibilities and advantages of eventualities. This policy the Italian Government has not followed. There was an exchange of ideas between Italy and her powerful neighbour Austria, and this exchange of ideas has brought into closer intimacy the relations of the two Governments. There were also communications between Italy and England. The English Government proposed to us an agreement in virtue of which England and Italy should oblige themselves not to depart from neutrality without previously explaining to each other the reasons which might seem to justify it. The Russian Government has informed us of its adherence to this agreement. These agreements may hasten the termination of this unhappy war, and prove a guarantee against the occurrence of greater disasters. This is what the Government has done, and it hopes that the Chamber will recognise that it has aimed at maintaining the rights of the nation, at bringing about the termination of a miserable conflict, and the triumph of civilisation in Europe.

The *Diritto* states that the Minister's speech was greeted with prolonged applause from the Right, many members rising from their seats and shaking the Minister's hand. On the Left were raised some ironical cries of "Encore!"

Prince Napoleon has arrived at Florence, his object being, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to make serious remonstrances to the Italian Government on the subject of its eager adhesion to the proposition of neutrality made by England. That adhesion, being regarded as a deliberate and almost insulting abandonment of France in her present sore straits, has greatly irritated the French Government, and still more the French Emperor and his cousin. A Minister at Paris has openly declared that the Government is "exceedingly indignant" against Italy, and the expectation is that Prince Napoleon, who has the reputation of being a plain speaker, will use language that will be disagreeable to the King of Italy and his counsellors.

The *Gaulois*, which was the first to affirm that an Italian army of 100,000 men was about to take the field, says that Victor Emmanuel, while acknowledging his promise, had told the Emperor that if he kept it he would lose his Crown, and thereupon the Emperor released him from it.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TORPEDOES ON THE PRUSSIAN COAST.—It is probable that the coast owes much of the immunity they have hitherto enjoyed to the torpedoes, for which a special service has been inaugurated, and which have been employed to an extent little agreeable to the enemy's fleets. We have yet to learn whether they will afford sufficient protection in case of attack, for hitherto they have been more inconvenient to the Germans than to the French. The fishermen, pilots, and others interested have in all cases duly received warning of the dangers which at the present moment attend careless navigation, but in two instances at least a torpedo has been unpleasantly discovered. A boat laden with turf was blown into the air outside the Jade, but the man fortunately escaped with his life. A similar accident at Kiel, however, did not terminate so fortunately, for the explosion killed some sailors and wounded several others, utterly destroying their vessel, as a matter of course.—*Letter from Hamburg.*

GERMAN SCORFULOUSNESS.—In the garden of the house in which I am quartered, or, to speak more correctly, in which I have quartered myself, not a flower has been picked, not a bed trodden upon, and there are some plums and apples which must look singularly tempting to the men after a long march. I know of only one way of putting these German soldiers out of temper, and that is to hint that peace will be made before they get into Paris.—*Letter from St. Avold.*

A PRUSSIAN SPY AT METZ.—Some days ago Marshal Bismarck had gathered together at his dinner-table at Metz the members of his family, of whom several are in the army. They were waited upon by a servant of remarkably good appearance and manner; so good, indeed, that the Marshal's wife was struck with it, and expressed her astonishment on leaving the table. The Marshal at first laughed at his wife's remarks, assuring her that the servant was not a grand seigneur in disguise, but a valet de chambre. Nevertheless, as a woman is always cleverer than the cleverest man, the Marshal's wife insisted so strongly that the handsome-looking servant was arrested. He turned out to be a Prussian officer.—*La Patrie.*

A VILLAGE IN THE VOSGES.—The Crown Prince and part of his staff took up their quarters at Petersbach, and halted about 4.30 after a march of some six hours, and the Duke of Coburg, the Prince Hereditary of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and another portion of the staff went on to a small wood-embowered hamlet further towards the south-west. There I find out Heinrich Zimmermann, and am, with my companion, well entreated of him and his house. He produces a bottle of wine, a soup of rice, a tough fowl stuffed with savoury omelette, bread and plums, and coffee, which, after our eighteen or nineteen miles' slow tramp along the road, were most welcome. Lohr is not the large village of the same name to be found on the maps, but is a hamlet of German-speaking Protestants, about six miles N.N.E. of Phalsbourg. There is an ancient church, with an odd-looking steeple, close to my quarters. The "Angelus" is ringing very sweetly—for they keep up Catholic customs in their bell-ringing—and the poor terrified people whose houses are full of strange visitors are retiring to novel resting places in their own homes, most likely to a night of terrors. Here in this little village Lutheran Protestants and the "Reformist" Churchmen pray in the same edifice, and share the same pastor, though the one sect believes in Transubstantiation and the other rejects it. The humble households so admirably painted by Erkmann-Chatrian are around us. What they may be when the influences of a hostile occupation are past I know not, but, as they are, no people could be more simply kind, obliging, and hospitable. There is one fear upon them greater than all others. It overrides all sympathies of race and religion. They have learnt that if the Prussians annex Alsace all their young men will be taken away to be soldiers, and to them no more dreadful prospect can be unfolded in the future, for the conscription had its chances.—*Dr. Russell in the Times.*

A SCENE IN THE VOSGES.—Writing on the 11th inst., Dr. Russell says:—"At 12 o'clock last night a tempest burst over these valleys; the wind roared like thunder, and the deluge of water which burst down the roads converted them in a torrent. But on these roads are toiling along vast trains of men, munitions, provisions, horses, cattle, and material of war. As I lay half awake in my snug room, in the

cottage of Heinrich Zimmermann, in the out-of-the-way hamlet of Lohr-bai-Petersbach, wondering how I came there, the tumult of this sudden rush of waters recalled me to the condition of those hundreds of thousands of honest Germans, of all sorts and conditions of life, who are spending such a time of it as they are on their way to cut the throats and lay waste the fields of their Gallic neighbours. The weather, which affects everything sublimely, is very potent in warlike operations. Admirable as even the communal and by-roads are here, the passage of such immense masses of artillery will cut them up, and time must be given for the men to recover themselves from such an involuntary washing. It is now 10 o'clock a.m., and there are no signs of moving. We are two leagues from Phalsbourg, which was abandoned by the French; and, as far as I can learn, Bitsche is the only strong place they continue to hold, and of course it will be easy to mask a fort which can only cover 1,200 or 1,500 men. The fall of Lichtenberg probably led to the abandonment of any attempt to keep the passes. To most of us and to all the horses a day's rest will prove agreeable if it is to be had. The village bellman is going about with a cracked bell and a voice to match, commanding all people to provide and bring in bread, meat, vegetables, and transport for the use of the troops. And all the corn is cut and rotting on the fields! The people have had a bad summer. For many weeks there has been no rain, and the cattle have suffered dreadfully. The rain, indeed, has come at last; and so have the Prussians come with it. It is difficult to judge of the comparative value of the system of requisitions and the system of payment for supplies in the actual result of campaigns, but no one can doubt the nature of the impression caused by the two different plans in the minds of the people of the country subjected to warlike occupation."

VERY SUGGESTIVE.—I saw something this morning which set me thinking. A satanic-looking and herculean Turco was sitting close to me while I was breakfasting. He was covered with gold chains, rings, and jewels of all sorts, and had about him several purses crammed with gold, which of course he was spending lavishly. Seeing me observe his thoroughly Eastern splendour, and no doubt gratified, he informed me that all his wealth was the spoils of a Prussian cantinier, or man who keeps the canteen and follows the regiment. From what he told me, in his bad French, a mixture of Arabic and every known tongue, it appears he killed him with three stabs of his bayonet and found 6,000*fr.* on him. I thought to myself, "Your tale may be true, my friend, but I think you would easily mistake anybody for a Prussian if you suspected him of having 6,000*fr.* As it was the French army which was routed and not the Prussian, therefore I am afraid it was not a Prussian cantinier who rifled."—*Daily News correspondent at Chalons.*

A FALLEN PREMIER.—The fickleness of fortune is curiously exemplified by an item of news from France:—M. Emile Ollivier and wife have fled to Italy. He was frequently hooted at the stations where he was recognised.

M. EDMOND ABOUT ON THE EMPIRE.—Poor France! She has permitted all, and pardoned all to a man who said to her first "the empire is peace," and next, "the empire is glory and victory, the revision of shameful treaties, the rectification of the frontiers, war of principle, of interest, of adventure, but always fortunate war, and the renown of the French name more dazzling from day to day." France believed all he said, she believed in the star of her master as she believed in the unselfishness of Morny, the austerity of Troplong, the genius of Rouher, and the liberalism of Ollivier. What an awakening! To-day the empire is the defeat of its leaders because of their incapacity, the panic of generals, invasion with its train of griefs and horrors, the Prussian soldier marching like a lord over three or four of our departments, after a campaign of eight days.—*Chronicle in Le Soir.*

PRUSSIAN INFANTRY UNDER MARCH.—The march, from Obermodern (says Dr. Russell) was a long and interesting one, and it justifies the praise which has been "lavished"—that is the word—on the Prussian infantry to see what they go through on such an occasion. There was a company or two of the 58th Regiment in advance of the Crown Prince's Staff, and in rear of his escort of Lancers, just to make all safe against any evil-doing from the dense woods which flanked our route. The usual walking pace of a good horse is, we all know, considerably faster than that of an ordinary march. The Staff never checked that pace of their horses. Mile after mile that body of infantry, carrying knapsacks, coats, cooking tins, &c., in the very heaviest, and, to my mind, most trying marching order, went on in front of the horses in that six hours' march, mostly up a series of ascents, and they never halted once, except for half-an-hour in the middle of the day. In all that march only five men fell out, and two of these I saw running afterwards to pick up their places in the ranks. This is a company which lost all its officers, except a lieutenant, at Weissenburg. And you should see their boots, and their *pickel haubes*, and then wonder!

THE UHLANS AND MARSHAL BAZAINE.—As usual, the Uhlans have played an important part in the battle; they are to be found in every spot where daring is wanted. It is no doubt a marvellous cavalry, composed of some of the *élite* of the German nation. I have seen them as *ecclaireurs*, I have seen them everywhere in the country I have crossed, and I hear that at this battle near Gravelotte a regiment of them attacked the staff of Marshal Bazaine, killing twenty men of the escort, and retiring after the death of their commander. Seldom has such a bril-

liant *coup de main*, attacking the staff of the commander-in-chief, been witnessed, and it is well worth mentioning.—*Letter from the front in the Standard.*

A DASHING EXPLOIT NEAR METZ.—A young Dragoon officer, who, though young in years, is making his third campaign, was ordered to make a reconnaissance from Folquemont towards Pange. He had fifteen men with him. When near the latter place he fell in with a French patrol, commanded by an officer. He instantly charged, and captured four men, killing two. The officer, however, escaped. He then left his prisoners in charge of ten of his men, and proceeded with five towards the place he was ordered to go to. Seeing a bivouac fire in front of him he made a *détour* of some miles, over some high wooded mountains that lay on his right flank, and getting round it was proceeding, when, to his amazement, he found there was another in front of him, and shortly afterwards two more sprang up on either side, so that he was completely in a trap. Concealing himself in a wood, he waited till the dawn of day. While they were in this position he heard the rumble of a baggage-train, and, creeping up the road, discovered that it was the baggage of Marshal Bazaine, thus finding out for his commanding officer the name of the division that was in front of him. On day breaking he got back safely to where he had left the remainder of his escort, and returned with his prisoners to camp, having accomplished sixty English miles, over the most difficult passes, at a stretch.—*Letter in the Times.*

A FRENCH WEAKNESS.—Among the stores taken at Forbach there were several railway vans full of confectionery. Fancy the astonishment of the German aborigines at falling in with this strange description of victuals! As the Prussian soldiers prefer brown bread and bacon to toffy, it is even after the lapse of ten days since this important capture easier to obtain a cwt. of sweetmeats at Forbach than a plain loaf.—*Letter from Saarbrück.*

THE CHASSEPOT AND THE NEEDLE-GUN.—The Prussians have this advantage in the present war, of being struck by Chassepot balls, which, being very small, and propelled with great force, in many cases where a larger missile would kill, wound only, but do not destroy life. The Prussian ball, larger and less rapid, is more deadly by making a wide perforation, shattering bones and remaining inside the body.—*Letter from a Hospital.*

A FEARFUL TRAGEDY is recorded by the *Gazette de France*. M. de Monier, a young man of about thirty, living at the Chateau de Bretagne, near Mareuil, not many miles from Périgord, went with a few friends to the fair at the neighbouring village of Haute Faye. Some of the ruffians who are to be found, it seems, in French villages as well as in large French towns, began by taunting them with being "fine gentlemen," able to buy substitutes and fight by deputy. M. de Monier foolishly stooped to argue, and disclaimed any intention of not joining the army, holding that those who did not do their duty just now belonged to the class who shouted "Vive la Prusse." The words were hardly out of his mouth when the leader of the roughts exclaimed, "Hear him! he is shouting 'Vive la Prusse!'" The unfortunate young man was immediately set upon, kicked, cuffed, and beaten—dragged to a dried-up pond in the middle of the fair—straw and brushwood were piled over him, and he was burnt alive!

THE WOUNDED IN SAARBRÜCK CHURCH.—French soldiers, operated on and transportable, bedded on stretchers, form an avenue right and left up the graveyard to the church porch. In the dusky vestibule we step across some severely wounded, who continually creep from out of the corners, and with a part of their chaff bedding block the way. On the Gospel side of the church choir, the altar of which is removed, and the floor of which is decked with straw, lie the sorely wounded victims of Frossard's army strewn around, part naked, part half naked, part clothed; but over as yesterday, some silent, with closed eyes and tight compressed lips, the others pitifully wailing. The beautifully painted pictures of the Passion of Christ and the stations of His Cross which adorned the circuit of the church's walls, rising above the heads of the wounded soldiers propped and leaning against the walls and confessional seats, appeared in solemn harmony with the pangs of the mangled sufferers, and in the gloom of the evening twilight involuntarily the deep, awful symbolism of the story smote upon the conscience. Although I had broken many panes in the church windows, the air foul with the smell of matter left much to be desired. The only light which burnt in the choir was the still small flame known as the "perpetual lamp." In this *chiaroscuro* one had to grope round for the wounded. Beyond two who, wounded in the thigh, sat between the dying upon the altar steps, smoking their cigars, all were hopeless. Under the statue of the Mater Dolorosa leant a young French officer, who, shot through the breast, rocked his head upon the bosom of an attendant Franciscan sick nurse. At my signal that the last hour of the unhappy officer had struck, tears filled the eyes of the faithful attendant. The Sisters of Mercy find it very hard to resist the entreaties of the many wounded. They will beg for water when they cannot swallow a drop; now they will be laid on this side, now on the other; now they hope to relieve their pangs by having their heads raised, and now they seem to experience a lightening of their dying agonies as they stretch out their cold, staring, rigid hands, and they seem in that act to close more peacefully their eyes in death if permitted to enclasp our hands. On the Epistle (right) side of the choir the pews have not been removed; in these lie or sit the less severely wounded, smoking cigars, eating bread;

they write or dictate letters, and, unlike the severely wounded on the left, are able to converse with the doctors and nurses on passing events. I quitted the church with a glance, by the dim light of a pocket lantern, at a wounded French soldier lying by the porch, who greeted me with a military salute. In the open doorway of the shed in which the chief operations of the surgeons were performed, the sick attendants were busily engaged washing away the pools of blood from the operation tables and the floor. The amputated limbs were thrown together, and buried in the God's Acre. The surgical operators had flung aside their black, wax-clothed long aprons, and put on their uniforms over their red shirts. Peacefully resting from their nerve-straining labours, they sat smoking a quiet cigar, sharing their allowance of wine with their patients in the dark, cool street. As I wandered back to the bivouac of my troop, my excited brain was in a confused whirl—were they realities I had lived through the past two days? or were they wild visions dreamt after a late evening carouse?—*Letter from a Surgeon.*

SPIECHEREN AFTER THE BATTLE.—Before the headquarters of the division lie great heaps of regimentals and chassepots, and officers and soldiers are busy seeking out souvenirs to send home, such as red French caps, braided coats, guns, and chassepot ammunition. The chassepots are fired off before being piled away; and from end to end of the camp there is a ceaseless report of salvos and single shots. Some of our careless fellows wound themselves. The numerous captured tents are reserved for the march, and the men are set to carry them on their heads to the rear. Some are at work cutting up the red breeches of the French into strips, and cobbling them into red crosses for the hospital flags. I saw just now such an international flag made of red breeches hanging out from the steeple of the church, which is filled with wounded. Just now four groups passed me at the cross way of the hamlet roads, bound on different errands; the first, coming from the woods of the Spicherberg, consists of peasants of the district, they carry shovels on their shoulders, and are impressed gravediggers, who after they are wearied out are relieved by others. They relate that great heaps of corpses of the French yet lie in the woods poisoning the air; also that wounded men are still being carried by them. The number of dead is so great that seventy bodies are laid in each grave. Fresh columns of these gravediggers pass by me, reminding me of the brigades of snow-shovellers who clear the roads in winter. This systematic disposal of the dead bodies is an important regulation of the war sanitary police. The second apparition which is noticeable is the troop, organised and uniformed, of the volunteer wounded attendants from Frankfurt and its suburb Offenbach. These fine fellows step out smartly and full of tact in all directions, and give one the impression that they are a hearty practical corps, up to and ready for their task. What they have brought with them for the convenience of the wounded is all comfortable in the highest degree, and even elegant, while their personal costume is quite homely and modest. The third group is a simple military escort of the dead. It moves slowly from the hamlet towards our camp, the drums beating low, mournful notes signal its track, and while in the remoter corners of the camp smothered murmurs reach the ear, along the path a solemn silence settles down upon the soldiers as the corpses of their French comrades are carried to their bed. The fourth group consists of a column of prisoners escorted from the woods by a patrol of hussars. They halt, apparently startled, as their route crosses that of the funeral procession. We ask the prisoners, some of whom are slightly wounded, what impression the quick victorious advance of the Prussians had made upon their army. The unanimous reply was, "Vous tirez comme des diables, vous courez comme des lièvres!" We have now to make an evening farewell visit to the wounded.—*Letter from Frankfurt.*

RETURN OF THE GARDE MOBILE FROM CHALONS TO PARIS.—The Garde Mobile of Paris (15,000) have been sent back to Paris. The reason of this decision is thus explained in a letter from the special correspondent of the *Daily News* dated Chalons, Aug. 18:—"Yesterday forenoon, it seems, distant cannonading was heard from the camp, and a sort of panic set in among the Mobiles, only a few battalions of whom are armed, and armed with inferior weapons (the transformed percussion rifle, carrying about 500 yards). They are only partly drilled, and quite unfit to take any share in an encounter with the Prussians. On the spread of this panic they began calling out loudly to be marched back to Paris, out of which city all the Mobiles here were driven. They said it was very unfair that while the Mobiles of all the other departments were used for the defence of their chief cities, the Paris regiments should be made food for powder in their helpless state in the approaching battle, and they declared that if they were not taken back to Paris they would all go of their own accord. Their officers—most of whom are men who have obtained their commissions by interest, and in the hope of getting the Cross of Honour, the bauble a Frenchman most envies—declared to them that if they were to try and go away artillery would be used to prevent their escape. However, neither threats nor persuasions availed against the outcries of the 'enfants de Paris,' as they style themselves, and the sedition grew apace; at last the officers gave in and joined in the request to be sent to Paris. Things had been in this state for some hours when a Mobile staff officer galloped through the camp, waving his cap and shouting, 'We're off to the camp of St. Maur,' near Paris. 'We start to-morrow.' Immediately the camp was a scene of joy and bustle. The men

embraced each other, skipped and sung like a lot of schoolboys, and immediately began packing their knapsacks. This operation was no sooner ended than an order came that all the knapsacks were to be left behind, MacMahon's corps having lost theirs. So the unfortunate Mobiles have to trundle off, carrying each man his things in his blanket. The whole thing was told me in all its grotesque colouring by a Mobile."

THE FINAL BATTLE BEFORE METZ A MYSTERY.—The army of Prince Friederich Carl was fighting very hard, and evidently suffering heavily. It was in the centre, though occasionally rallying to one side or the other. Though he had large reserves, they had been diminished to an important extent by the engagements of the 15th and 16th. A considerable portion of his army required rest, and two divisions perhaps, certainly one, reorganisation. There seemed at one time—about half-past four—some danger that the intensity of the fighting required on the right and left extremes would produce a kind of atrophy along that very central Verdun road for which the armies were struggling. At that time a vast army came from some region utterly mysterious to us who had been following the army for some miles. They came over the very point which had been the Royal headquarters in the morning. Their march was begun at the time I have mentioned, and did not cease at all—not even after dark—so long as the firing was still going on upon the heights. This new army—whose was it?—whence was it? It did not come from the direction of Goeben, nor of Steinmetz, nor of Prince Friederich Carl. Of course it could not be said that it did not belong to either of these, but the cry and rumour went around that these men were from the army of the Crown Prince. I do not know whether to believe this or not, but it is freely said and believed by many officers here that a detachment of the Crown Prince's army was sent up from Toul to help, if help were needed. To whomsoever or wheresoever this Army Corps (for it was about that in extent) belonged, its presence was nearly all that was required.—*Letter in the Daily News.*

(Continued on page 810.)

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 24th, 1870.

THE WAR.

FRENCH TELEGRAMS.

The *Daily News* of this morning publishes the following in a second edition:—

Paris, August 23, Morning.

Metz is now completely isolated, the Prussians having cut the communications between Thionville, Montmédy, and Metz. They have considerable forces near Grandrange.

General Faily's corps arrived at Chalons on the 20th inst. from Bitsche, after a long and harassing march. It is reported that General Faily will be replaced.

The army of Marshal MacMahon is fully massed in the plain of Chalons. A letter received from Chalons of the 20th inst. states that strong bodies of French troops have been sent towards St. Menchould, Verdun, and Rheims, and that MacMahon is in daily communication with Marshal Bazaine. It is further stated that MacMahon's headquarters have been transferred to Courcelles, four kilometres from Rheims.

Great numbers of French peasant families are flying to Belgium and Luxembourg.

No news has been received to-day respecting the movements of the Crown Prince.

The strength of MacMahon's forces is stated to be from 150,000 to 200,000 men, with abundant artillery and ample supplies.

All corps of Franco-tirailleurs are being despatched with all possible speed to Chalons.

Paris, August 23, Evening.

Marshal MacMahon's army is concentrated near Rheims, at the foot of the hills dominating Merly and St. Thierry.

The Emperor and the Prince Imperial are at Rheims with the army.

It is stated that MacMahon seeks to effect a junction with Bazaine.

It is believed that the Crown Prince may march northwards and attack MacMahon.

The *Sidre* says that France can accept no humiliating peace, and must choose 1792 rather than 1815.

The *Presse* states that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has intimated to the representatives of neutral powers that France can entertain no overtures respecting mediation while a single Prussian soldier remains on French soil.

All the evening journals consider the position of the French armies satisfactory, and express great faith in the plans of MacMahon and Bazaine.

THE BATTLE BEFORE METZ.

The *Daily News* publishes this morning the following further particulars of the battles before Metz, sent by telegraph, via Luxembourg:—

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA, Aug. 20.

The result of the action of Sunday last was that all the troops threatened in the rear retired from the east side of Metz, within the walls of the fortress, and on the left of the Moselle. It was not till the retreating French army was hard pushed by a German division that it brought up reinforcements, and was compelled to accept the alternative of a battle. At a distance of from three to five miles from Goers three regiments of German cavalry were posted on the side of a hill. On their left and in their rear were eight or nine regiments of infantry, and a regiment of artillery with fifteen batteries. These troops belonged to the 3rd Army Corps under General Alvensleben. There were also a few regiments of Hussars and Lancers, and some battalions of infantry of the 10th Army Corps. About nine a.m. the French made a dash at the Germans, and retired. The Hussars advanced over the crest of a hill, but had to retire from a hot fire of infantry and artillery, leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded, the horses rushing riderless over the field, which was quite open. A heavy fire of artillery now commenced on both sides, and the battle became very severe. The French kept up a rapid fire from their Chassepots, which told severely; the clattering of small arms being incessantly intermingled with the long boom of the batteries. From 3 till 6 p.m. the French resolutely resisted the advance of the Germans, but then began to waver and retreat, keeping up a slow but steady fire. They were pursued by a regiment of Lancers and the Green Hussars of Magdeburg. Several villages were burnt, and the scene on the field was terrible. Miles of ground were covered with dead and wounded of both sides. Oripled and emaciated horses were to be seen dragging themselves slowly along, while others were horribly mutilated. I counted in one little spot forty-one dead, including a major pierced through the heart; he lay on his back, sword in hand. The cannonade from the German side and the rattle from the needle-guns were terrific. The defeat of the French was complete. Their long columns could be seen pouring towards the north, evading the Germans by way of Briey. The loss on both sides was immense. Many French prisoners were taken. The French dead and wounded were left on the field. It is impossible, however, to form an estimate of their number. The King of Prussia himself was personally attentive to the wounded French. A French peasant, who was taken while killing a wounded German soldier, was hanged out of hand. At Goers, out of 1,000 inhabitants, scarcely any remained. There were only soldiers looking for their regiments or trying to reach the headquarters of the 1st Army Corps.

A reconnaissance made on Wednesday showed that the French army was retreating on Verdun. It was resolved to attack them. The Germans were posted in a position north-east from Gravelotte, commanding the road from Briey to Metz. The 7th Corps of the German army formed the right; next came the 8th, on the road to Gravelotte; then the 9th and 12th Corps. The Guards were on the extreme left. In reserve were the 3rd, 1st, and 10th Army Corps. The fire was kept up along the whole line from eleven o'clock. The Prussian artillery was strong, and seemed overpowering.

At seven p.m. the French cannonading ceased, but the Prussian guns were still firing continuously. The King occupied a position on a hill which commanded a view all around, though the battle front extended for many miles. I remained on the hill, and afterwards crossed to the right of Gravelotte, over another hill, where three German batteries were keeping up a constant fire on the road beyond, leading over another high hill, along woods, on the German right. Half an hour after French cannonading had ceased the French suddenly reopened fire, and with such effect that the Germans near me seemed panic-stricken. It was the fire of the mitrailleuse, and its effects seemed terrible. I pushed over to the left of the French, thinking that the place was abandoned, but to my surprise I found that the French were there, and was immediately taken prisoner by a small body of soldiers. After that the cannonade was again renewed on both sides, and lasted till nearly ten o'clock, when the French appeared to be gradually retiring, and the Prussian guns alone maintained their fire. I was very kindly treated by my captors, who used no sort of violence towards me. They simply took me with them. We marched through the woods that night until we entirely lost our way. In the darkness a halt was called, and we slept under the trees, one of the Frenchmen kindly lending me part of his great coat. It was bitterly cold and wet, and I could not sleep; but my escort did. So I took advantage of that to get up and leave them, and I escaped to Ste. Marie, which was in the hands of the Germans. The scene in this village is beyond description. Many of the houses were battered down, and every available spot was covered with wounded. Straw was quickly placed in the streets, and the wounded French and German soldiers lay upon it close beside each other. In addition there was a heavy fall of rain to increase the indescribable misery of the scene. I went on foot to Gravelotte and to Rezonville, where the King had bivouacked for the night. I walked on from there most of the night and most of to-day to this town through a country which was perfectly desolate, where it was impossible to procure a conveyance of any descrip-

tion, or buy a crust of bread. All Metz is entirely surrounded by the Germans, the 4th Army Corps having gone round from the east to the north. The Saxon Corps of Pioneers has been sent before the city. About four corps will be left about Metz for the siege, and the remainder sent against the army in the direction of Verdun. The headquarters of the King will be moved in a day or two towards the south-west.

REPORTED ESCAPE OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* yesterday telegraphed the following:—

"Paris, Tuesday (7.20 a.m.)

"It is announced that Bazaine has succeeded in cutting the enemy's line, and is effecting his retreat upon Montmédy, by way of Audun and Longun.

"The Prussians have unavailingly demanded permission to remove their wounded by way of Luxembourg and Belgium."

[This telegram is simply the substance of un-authentic statements in the *Liberté* and the *Public*, and is generally discredited.]

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE LEGISLATURE.

In the French Chamber on Monday, Count de Palikao stated that he had received despatches dated the 19th inst. from Marshal Bazaine, and that they were of a favourable character. He could not, however, communicate them to the House. Count de Keratry thereupon asked if the despatches came from the Marshal himself. Count de Palikao did not, however, directly answer the question, but said:—"These despatches show a confidence on the part of the Marshal, which I share, knowing his valour and energy." Count de Palikao then spoke of the defensive preparations of Paris, which he declared were going on rapidly.

M. Keratry introduced a motion for adding deputies elected by the Chamber to the Committee of Defence. The matter was voted upon, and the Chamber resolved that the bureaux should meet immediately to nominate a committee, and upon their report being drawn up the sitting should be at once resumed. Hereupon the Duke de Palikao stepped forward and said:—"In the name of the Government we reject the motion of M. Keratry. The responsibility is ours, and ours will be the means to exercise the same. We have reduced the number of members of the committee because too large a number might cause inconvenience. We reject, therefore, the addition of members of the Chamber, as we desire to have the entire responsibility for our acts."

M. Picard insisted upon the immediate meeting of the bureaux, and upon the nation having a share in its own affairs.

The Committee eventually rejected the proposition of Count Keratry, but brought forward a new proposition, which was to be examined yesterday, in conjunction with the Minister of War. We have no news of the result.

Yesterday, M. Gambetta demanded that the system pursued by the Government, of observing complete silence respecting the military movements, should be brought to a close. He declared it necessary for the country to know the gravity of the situation, in order to think of defence. Loud protests were made by different members, and considerable tumult arose in the Chamber, the subject being ultimately allowed to drop.

Conferences are, it is said, being held almost every day at the British Embassy in Paris, with a view to mediation between the belligerents when the opportunity serves.

The *Constitutionnel* and the *Gaulois* positively deny the statement which appeared in a telegram from Berlin, to the effect that the Emperor Eugénie had written to Queen Victoria asking her mediation on behalf of France.

The departments of the Nièvre and Cher have been proclaimed in a state of siege.

The *Gaulois* indignantly protests against the assertion that the French had fired upon Prussian ambulances.

Heavy rain fell at Paris all Monday night.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The grain trade to-day was characterised by quietness. There was a fair supply of new English wheat on offer, and the arrivals from abroad were rather large. The demand for all qualities ruled inactive, and the rates current on Monday were with difficulty maintained. Barley was purchased cautiously, at about previous current rates. Malt was quiet, on former terms. Oats were in abundant supply. Sales progressed slowly, at scarcely late rates. The supply of bean was short, nevertheless the demand was restricted, at Monday's quotations. Peas were dull, and unaltered. Tow made flour was quiet. Country marks unaltered. Barre flour being scarce, was in request, consequently prices were supported.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English & Scotch	1120	—	500	—	—
Irish	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	11,470	1,030	—	39,940	100 bbls.
					6,800 bbls.

COMPARATIVE QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF GRAIN.

For the week ending Aug. 20.				For the corresponding week last year.			
	Qrs.	Av. a. d.			Qrs.	Av. a. d.	
Wheat	47,577	54 7			46,979	53 7	
Barley	380	53 5			331	53 7	
Oats	9,919	25 10			1,461	20 8	

TO the AFFLUENT and BENEVOLENT.
—A GENTLEMAN, holding a valuable Government appointment, but who has from unfortunate circumstances been placed in a position of serious pecuniary embarrassment, is DESIROUS of OBTAINING a LOAN of £400 (in one or more sums) to extricate him and his family from their most trying difficulties. The case is well known, and the circumstances will be fully explained by Messrs. Theobald Brothers, Public Accountants, 14, Cornhill, or the Publisher of this paper, who will also receive donations from the kind-hearted.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1870.

SUMMARY.

Last week was a week of battles before Metz, fought by the Germans with the object of preventing the retreat of Marshal Bazaine from that fortress. That object was not effected until Thursday, when, after a nine hours' action, the French were driven back from one strong position after another into Metz, and the Germans enabled to occupy the road to Verdun, and out off the Marshal's communications with Paris. Subsequently, they took possession of the railroad north to Thionville. The details of these three battles—probably the most important and sanguinary for a generation past—are but imperfectly known. But it is stated that the French lost in killed alone from 12,000 to 15,000 men, and that 50,000 of them were on the whole placed hors de combat. The loss on the German side cannot have been much less. Thus, in one week, nearly one hundred thousand have fallen or have been disabled within the circuit of a few miles around Metz. Many fields are described as being strewed with the dead, which were so numerous, that numbers of the wounded French who fell on Tuesday were, two days later, still lying and dying untended on the battle-field. Correspondents of the *Daily News* have been able to send by telegram some details of these awful conflicts. One of them describes a brigade of infantry which on Thursday came marching at double-quick time, "like some huge serpent gliding out on the field." This huge moving mass of men "left a track behind it—a dark track. Beneath the glass that track is resolved into fallen, struggling men." Both sides fought with fearful desperation, and both armies were handled with great skill.

A report that Marshal Bazaine, amid the awful circumstances, the losses and disorganisation, which must have followed these battles, has managed easily to effect his retreat in a northerly direction, and was some fifty miles from Metz two days after the final conflict, is incredible. On Saturday, when the French are said to have escaped, all Metz was, according to a Prussian telegram, entirely surrounded by the Germans, who felt themselves strong enough to detach a strong force to Verdun.

Whatever doubts there may have been on the subject are cleared up by a telegram from Paris of yesterday's date to this effect:—"Metz is now completely isolated, the Prussians having cut the communications between Thionville, Montmedy, and Metz." The siege of that fortress will be at once proceeded with. Its supplies must be inadequate, if they are not speedily exhausted by the presence of an army still estimated at 100,000 men, in addition to an ordinary population of some ten thousand persons.

Meanwhile the army, lately concentrated at Chalons under Marshal MacMahon, has been largely reinforced from Paris, from whence at least 100,000 disciplined troops are said to have been forwarded. According to the latest accounts from the capital, the Marshal's forces, "from 150,000 to 200,000 men, with abundant artillery and ample supplies," are stationed near Rheims, and that general is seeking to effect a junction with Bazaine, with whom he is "in daily communication." The Crown Prince of Prussia was last heard of at St. Dizier, a town twelve miles south-west from Bar-le-Duc, and about thirty-five south-east of Chalons-sur-Marne. He was said to be advancing on the capital, but a Paris telegram expresses the belief that he will hesitate to march further east, and will probably proceed northward to attack MacMahon. However that may be, the Paris papers of yesterday evening consider the position of the French armies satisfactory, and express great faith in the plans of MacMahon and Bazaine.

Paris continues to prepare vigorously for a siege. The fortifications have been thoroughly repaired, a thousand cannon mounted, and immense supplies of provisions are being stored within the walls. The extracts we have given elsewhere will testify to the energy and resolution of the population. General Trochu, an officer with Orleanist leanings, who has been appointed Governor of Paris against the will of the Emperor, directs the defensive operations, and his appointment and proclamations have created a favourable impression. The leading men of all parties heartily co-operate with him and the Count of Palikao, but though all political questions have been postponed in the presence of the national peril, it is stated that a sort of provisional government is being formed with which diplomacy may treat for terms of peace, though the opinion is gaining ground that Paris cannot and ought not to stand a siege. Amid the necessities of the moment, not only the Emperor, who is with the army at Rheims, but the Empress-Regent in the capital, are forgotten.

The reports relative to the proposed mediation of the neutral Powers are entirely denied at Paris, and it is intimated that no such overtures can be listened to while a single Prussian remains on French soil. Not till further battles have been fought, and a German army is encamped in the environs of Paris, is it likely that negotiations will be resumed. Our Government is not, however, inactive. They have induced Russia, Austria, and Italy to sign a Protocol agreeing not to depart from neutrality without previously explaining to each other the reasons which might seem to justify it. This arrangement will go far to prevent an extension of the war, should it, as is now too probable, be prolonged for some months to come.

MEDIATION.

INTELLIGENT subjects of the belligerent Powers, if they have kept themselves—which it is highly probable they have not—as *courant* with the comments of the London press during the progress of the Franco-Prussian war, must have been somewhat amused at the coolness with which journalism is disposing beforehand of all the fruits of fighting—that is to say, the journalism of neutrals, of the fighting of principals. Our great contemporary, the *Times*, is usually foremost in making these mistakes. There is an air of supremacy about the self-styled "leading journal of Europe," which closely resembles, in its own particular intellectual sphere, the supremacy which was claimed for the French Empire over the comity of European States. It is somewhat unfortunate—and yet, perhaps, fortune has less to do with the result than the ascendant and popular taste of the day—that the national judgment of the English people, which is usually based upon massive and solid common sense, should be represented to the world outside the limits of the British Islands, by an organ of the Press at once so able, and, in some departments, so fascinating, as the *Times*, but yet in moral position so contemptible and so utterly devoid of strength or influence. This journal, with an effrontery of which its self-complacency makes

it ludicrously unconscious, has recently assumed to itself the right and the responsibility of parcelling out between France and Prussia the final results of the war in which they are engaged. France is to pay to Prussia 40,000,000*l.* as an indemnity for the trouble which her ambition has occasioned, and Prussia is to eschew any annexation of French territory.

We do not intend to discuss conditions of peace which probably have no further basis than the political opinions or wishes of the West-end clubs. Whether the propositions suggested by the *Times* have or have not the recommendation of being supported by worldly wisdom, is precisely one of those questions which we consider it to be out of place for us to inquire. It may be that France will, in the end, find herself obliged to acknowledge the folly and wickedness of her aggression on Germany, by paying a large pecuniary indemnity. It may also be, that with a view to the maintenance of future peace between the two great military Powers, Prussia may see the advantage of not insisting upon a material guarantee in the shape of what the Emperor of the French was accustomed to call a "revendication" of territories once belonging to Germany. It is not what has been proposed that excites our vexation so much as the quiet insolence of making proposals at all in the present position of affairs. What has England to do with the dispute between the two parties, that, after the severest struggle between them, attendant by an immense loss of life and treasure, she who has prudently kept out of the strife should now step forward and assume, unasked, the position of arbiter?

Let it not be supposed that we regard mediation as objectionable in itself. We do not. On the contrary, it will delight us to hear that Earl Granville, as Foreign Minister of Her Majesty's Government, is actively engaged in searching for some feasible solution of the present complicated state of affairs in Europe. Mediation is a good work. But then it must be mediation undertaken under conditions which promise some reasonable likelihood of success. For example, if the object of England be a real reconciliation of the belligerent Powers, and a peace founded upon permanent bases, it will undoubtedly be wisdom on her part to abstain from meddling until her good offices have been requested by one of the two contending States. Nothing is more calculated to irritate the principals in a quarrel than an inopportune attempt to make them lay by their difference one with another. If the present trial of strength between France and Germany could have been postponed, it is possible that the ill humour and contentious feeling which, for a long time past, have been characteristic of the international relations between them, might have gradually subsided or been dispersed. Unhappily, blows have now passed between the rival nations. Hot blood has been engendered. Pride has been enlisted both by victory and defeat. Neither of the peoples looks upon itself as permanently worsted in the struggle. France has been unfortunate, but who can foretell what position she might regain, were she to fall back exclusively on the patriotism of her sons, and continue the war for twelve months to come? Germany is just now victorious—victorious even beyond her own anticipations, but it is impossible to say how long her people could bear the tremendous strain put upon their energies to make her so. Possibly, both France and Prussia have sufficiently learnt the lesson which the calamities of war ought to have impressed upon the conscience of each of them. If so, they will ask for mediation, with a view to peace. If not, an attempt to mediate will be premature, and therefore mischievous.

We may observe, further, that mediation, in order to carry with it the smallest probability of success, should be thoroughly well informed of the extent to which each of the belligerents might be induced to go in order to meet one another on some broad basis of possible agreement. Intervention needs to be managed with peculiar delicacy and tact. Germany just now will not listen to moderate counsels, in the same spirit of modesty and self-abnegation as she might have done before the six great victories which, within three weeks of the declaration of war, she has achieved over the French, and on French soil. France, irritated rather than humbled by the failure of her military enterprise, will resent for some time to come any insinuation implying that she is inferior to her opponent. It appears to us—but we need hardly say that we judge only as onlookers, who have no special knowledge of what is going on in the diplomatic world—that matters are not even yet ripe for mediation. The quarrel is not yet theoretically adjusted between France and Prussia. The people of Paris have not yet ascertained the full extent to which facts

have fallen below their pretensions. They attribute the misfortunes which have befallen their armies to mal-administration, to bad generalship, to anything rather than to the entire unjustifiableness of their aggression upon their neighbour. The French people do not yet see that they have played a part towards Germany, which, if Germany had played towards them, they would have denounced as mere filibusterism on a gigantic scale. They have not yet come to believe that their national rights are precisely the same, neither more nor less, than the national rights of other peoples. They look upon their own ascendancy in Europe as preordained for them. They still think that no cannon ought to be fired therein without their consent. They have nursed their self-sufficiency so long, and with such enthusiastic devotion, as to be unable to measure their relation to other States. How long it will take them to ascertain their true position, it will perhaps be worse than vain to conjecture. But although we should hesitate to speak with confidence upon a question so far beyond human ken, we very much fear that the present temper of neither of the belligerent Powers, offers any serious promise of success to the best-meant or best-conducted enterprise of mediation.

PANIC AND PERVERSITY.

JOHN BULL must indeed be a gullible creature if he accepts the advice which is now being so freely tendered to him. It is not enough that his poor weak nerves should be unstrung by the hideous and wholesale butchery that has been going on for the last three weeks in Rhenish Prussia, Alsace, and Lorraine. He is to be goaded into an ecstasy of alarm for his own security because Germany is so powerful, and France so helpless. Ever since the war between these two countries broke out, the *Standard* has fallen into a fit of hysterics daily, and if it has not created a panic in the susceptible British bosom, the failure of the Tory paper must be set down either to lack of influence, or to the too-frequent cry of "Wolf." "There is," says our excited contemporary, with a solemnity that is almost awful, "one thought which overpowers all other cares for the moment. It intrudes into every domestic circle. Watching the course of this terrible war, we cannot help asking ourselves one very momentous question. What if the case of either combatant was ours? What if we had to maintain our national honour as the Germans are doing? What if we had to defend our country's soil as Frenchmen are defending theirs? Have we realised for ourselves the full meaning of those brief but pregnant lines which tell from day to day the tale of blood? Do we know what one such day's fighting means? Scarcely four hundred miles from London as the crow flies, is the war." Such is the exordium of an article on Monday. Now for its close:—"Who can tell what may be the demand upon the British army a month hence? Who can assure us that any demand will be met in a manner corresponding to the position and the dignity of this country? At no period in her history has England been in a worse condition than that in which she is now. At no time was her peril greater; and yet these are the days when Mr. Lowe is our chief economist and Mr. Cardwell our War Minister."

To our thinking, if such language as this is not rhodomontade, it is absurdly inapplicable to the present fearful exigency. Turn the subject round, and see how it may be applied. "Here we see," it may be rejoined, "the greatest military State of Europe all but 'crumpled up' in the short space of three weeks. For four years France was preparing for this war—for four years lavishly expending the national resources in perfecting her army for aggressive purposes. Against all advice and entreaty she rushed into a deadly conflict for the assertion of her supremacy. France had but to move in her might, and she would override all obstacles, and the march to Berlin would have been a mere promenade. These expectations have been signally disappointed. The huge standing army of France has been shattered to pieces by the citizen soldiers of Germany. If she had been content with a moderate defensive force, this dire calamity, brought upon herself, could not have happened. Her bloated armaments have been the cause of her downfall. Without them France might have pursued her pacific course without fear of aggression on any side."

The truth is, that the *Standard*, and those who more moderately advocate the same views, or indulge in the same alarms, coolly beg the question in relation to their own country. We do not pretend to be a great European military Power, and it is to be hoped we never shall. The English Channel happily flows between the continent and ourselves, and now,

as heretofore, moulds our international policy. Great armies are not our forte. We have no use for them. All they could do would be to impoverish the country, and to tempt us to meddle in affairs that do not concern us. We are amply defended against external aggression by a fleet which, as Lord Stanley admits, is equal in armament to that of any other two nations. Less than ever do we stand in fear of invasion, and as it happens, all the scientific inventions of the age as applied to war tell in our favour. The use of torpedoes, combined with our ironclad squadrons, make us, to all human appearance, absolutely impregnable. Even the *Standard* would admit that we have less reason to fear aught from Germany, with a very weak fleet, than from France whose naval armaments are more on a par with our own. To declare that "we have no more right to say that the war cannot reach us than Austria or Italy," is egregiously to ignore the plain facts of the case.

Lord Elcho, without adopting the vagaries of the *Standard*, is equally illogical and irrational in his demands. He wants us to follow the examples of the great Powers of the continent by always being prepared for war—by following that military example which has been the ruin of France and is the curse of Europe. His lordship contends that "national safety, honour, and the value of our moral influence in European affairs, depend upon our maintaining, in some form or other, a large land force for home defence." Why so? We are safe because we are insular, and because we are not mixed up with continental quarrels. Our "moral influence" in Europe was never greater than at the present moment, when both the belligerents are expecting that, as soon as the proper time comes, England will take the initiative in mediating between France and Germany. Lord Elcho is ready to allow that we have "a grand total of all descriptions of force of 563,946, exclusive of our Indian army," though the *Standard* refuses to be comforted by any such facts. We are quite ready to admit with his lordship that if we must have this array of troops of the line, militia, enrolled pensioners, yeomanry, cavalry, volunteers, and reserve forces, they should be efficiently trained. But when he requires that England shall always be in a condition to put half a million men in the field within three weeks or a month, he asks what is to our mind simply preposterous under the circumstances in which we are placed. That our defensive forces should be better organised is admitted by the Government, who are taking well-considered measures for carrying out this object. At all events, it is wiser to wait in order to see the issue of this terrible conflict between France and Germany. Such terms of peace may eventually be agreed to as will lead to a permanent and simultaneous reduction of European armaments, or at least it may turn out that both belligerents will be so utterly exhausted, impoverished, and heavily burdened with debt, as to afford a guarantee that for many years to come the peace of Europe will not be again disturbed.

IRELAND.

THE news from Ireland, if not wholly gratifying, is varied and amusing. It will take many months at least before the salutary effects of the Irish Land Act become palpable. But it is some satisfaction to record that the Coercion Bill, passed early in the late Session, is almost a dead letter. "Rory o' the Hills" and his gangs of desperadoes have disappeared; a bountiful harvest is being gathered in; and the rate of wages is so high at this season that the peasantry find ample employment, and very few of them have thought it worth while to cross the Channel to engage as reapers in the English harvest fields. The entire produce of Ireland, notwithstanding popular commotions, is, as the Lord-Lieutenant tells us, increasing year by year, and we may now hope that, in the new era which has been inaugurated by Mr. Gladstone, the many millions sterling which Irish farmers have accumulated in the banks will now be liberated. That security which the tenantry so ardently desired is at length, to a great extent, secured by law, and ere long we may hope to hear that the unemployed capital which is now lying idle has been invested in the soil, and has greatly extended its cultivation.

The war has been a perennial source of excitement amongst our lively fellow-countrymen on the other side of St. George's Channel. The Fenians of course stepped forward to utilise it—as they do every passing event—for their own purposes, and the great conflict has been so much capital to the Nationalist journals, whose aim is to take up any subject which can be used

to engender hatred against England without breaking the law, and which will indicate to their American friends that Fenianism still flourishes. The agitators have met with indifferent success. There have been many and frequent mob demonstrations to express sympathy with France, and celebrate French "victories" which have never taken place. In a dozen places last week the supposed triumphs of the Gallic arms were thus commemorated. In Thurles, Nenagh, and Carrick-on-Suir the mob were guilty of great violence; bands of people paraded the streets singing Fenian songs; the houses of several of the inhabitants who refrained from illuminating were attacked, and their windows smashed; and the police interfering to stop the demonstration, were assailed with stones. In Dublin, for many weeks past, there has been, every Sunday, a "musical promenade," which gave crowds of people an excuse for marching through the streets in military array, and singing seditious songs. These demonstrations have at length become so great a nuisance that the band-playing has been prohibited, and the performers threatened with prosecution for obstructing the public thoroughfares. But these Fenian vagaries are as likely to be put down by the people as by the Government. The Emperor Napoleon, the protégé of the Irish Catholics, has unceremoniously deserted the Pope, and as the King of Prussia has very civilly responded to the offer of His Holiness to mediate between the belligerents, Pat is in great doubts whether he ought not to transfer his sympathies from the Emperor to the King; and probably the Fenian fuglemen will soon find their occupation gone.

There are other indications of the unreal nature of Irish complaints, and of the absence of any genuine grievance against England. Some time ago a new movement was started, in favour, not exactly of a repeal of the Union, but of "home rule"—that is, Irish legislation for Irish objects. A very respectable array of names was secured to the new programme, which was honoured with the damaging patronage of the Fenian leaders. The new flag was unfurled at the Dublin election last week. It was thought to be a good stroke to put up Mr. King Harman as a candidate who would unite Conservative and Nationalist votes. But this Shibboleth did not answer. It found no favour, when put to the test, among the clergy or the Tory party, and Sir Dominic Corrigan, a genuine Liberal, was returned by a majority of more than a thousand votes over Mr. Harman. So many "home-rule" advocates found the claims of party stronger than those of the new organisation that they deserted at the last moment. The committee have begun to quarrel among themselves, and are in a state of dissolution. This is a bad preparation for a local Parliament on College Green.

The ultimate break-down of all these movements and demonstrations in Ireland indicates the absence of any real disaffection. They are, we suppose, as inevitable and mean as little as the recent bawling of the "Marseillaise" on the Paris boulevards—a mere vent for the effervescence of an excitable and restless people. But we fear that such things are subversive to self-respect, and injurious to the prosperity of Ireland. They may mean nothing serious, but they frighten away capitalists and keep back visitors.

WHERE ARE TOURISTS TO GO?

THE sudden outbreak of war between France and Prussia has, by closing a large portion of the continent against pleasure-travelling, proved a source of no small perplexity to many of our holiday-seekers. A short tour in France, Switzerland, or Italy, to say nothing of a trip up the Rhine—that beautiful but fatal stream whose waters have so often reflected the angry combats of rival hosts—has, thanks to the ceaseless enterprise of tourist managers, become an indispensable portion of English holiday routine; but, for the present at least, the tourist must—unless he is willing to incur the risk of being suspected to be a spy—relinquish the hope of being enabled to enjoy his anticipated share of recreation amid the luxuriant vineyards and romantic scenery which have so frequently wooed the attention of artist and poet. True, the route from Paris to Switzerland is yet open; but the inconvenience and loss of time consequent on the re-introduction of the passport system are too great to be readily borne, especially in times of suspicion like the present, when Englishmen are so liable to be mistaken for Prussians. In like manner the journey to Italy is attended with greatly-enhanced danger and expense. Belgium and Holland remain open, and, for this reason, will probably be visited by a larger number than usual of tourists; but although Mr. Cook announces the

resumption of pleasure trips up the Rhine, it is doubtful whether they will attract much patronage. Englishmen are no cowards, but, as a rule, they are not fond of needlessly exposing themselves to danger, especially when accompanied by their families. Consequently, the frontiers of Holland and Belgium are likely to form the limits of continental travel for the present, unless, indeed, a portion of the tourist world, bravely disregarding the *mal de mer*, should make its way to the peaceful regions of Sweden and Norway, where the labours of artisan and peasant have remained uninterrupted by the rude hand of War.

But, after all, the loss is not so great as some would have us suppose. The British islands are rich in beautiful and romantic scenery. In the south of England are to be found some of the loveliest landscapes in the world. Take the Isle of Wight, for instance; where can a fairer spot be found? It seems an earthly paradise. Yet it is almost unvisited, although within two hours' ride of the great metropolis. Foreigners cannot understand why we should be so enthusiastic in our admiration of continental scenery, and so apathetic towards that which lends such a charm to our own country. An American lady once stated that the reason she liked London was because it was so near the Isle of Wight. Others have extolled, and with good reason, the landscape glories of the Midlands. In the Peak region of Derbyshire are to be found spots which are not to be surpassed in loveliness by the most famous localities in Switzerland or Italy. Then, there is the Lake district, a country where the very atmosphere seems redolent of poetry, where Nature continually meets us, now in her most fascinating, now her most awe-inspiring garb. If risk is the zest required by the tourist, the little frequented mountain paths of Westmoreland and Cumberland are not less dangerous to life and limb than are the Alpine ascents which have lured so many to their own destruction. If historical or poetical associations are desired, how numerous are the places in which these abound. Is there not Stratford-on-Avon, with its matchless rural views and its countless traditions of our great poet? Is there not Surrey with its pleasant nooks and corners—Kent with its blooming orchards, and many another county, full of life and loveliness? Some of the most beautiful landscapes which enrich the collection of the connoisseur, are representations of places situated merely a few miles from London.

But suppose we go further west, and, crossing the Severn, proceed onward into Wales. It is like exploring a new world. The language, customs, and sometimes the costumes, are as strange to us as if we were travelling through Lorraine or Alsace. We can scarcely believe that we are traversing a portion of the British Islands. It is like a dream. And to think that Cambria, with all its wealth of mountainous scenery, curious traditions, and quaint old-world customs, should be almost unknown to us, although it stands at our very door! Then there are the Channel Islands. How many of the great army of tourists have visited these places? Then there is Ireland, where, despite of the talk about Fenianism and tenants with landlord-shooting proclivities, travelling is as safe, easy, and cheap, as in any other part of the country. If English pleasure-seekers could be induced to patronise the Irish lake scenery to anything like the extent they do that of Switzerland, the bonds of union between Saxon and the Celt would become considerably strengthened. But Ireland, unfortunately, seems to be totally ignored by the pleasure-seeking public, who, in their ignorance, affect to know nothing of the beauties of Killarney and its picturesque lake, the pride and joy of every true Irishman. Like England, the sister isle is rich in historical localities, even richer in spots consecrated by tradition. There may not be the gay capitals which attract the silly moths of wealth and fashion to the continent, but there is much to interest the student and the poet. One cannot advance a step without feeling he is among a people who have been much misunderstood, who carry, as it were, their hearts in their hands, and strive to soothe their sorrows with the balm of song. There is no fear of Irish poverty being intruded at every turn on the visitor. There may be distress, but there is also plenty, and a few hours' stay in some of the Irish towns would speedily upset our preconceived notions of the state of beggary to which Ireland is popularly supposed to have become reduced.

More fortunate than either Wales or Ireland, Scotland has contrived to hold her position against all the attractions of the continent. A trip to Paris is often found less tempting than that to Edinburgh. To the rudest Englishman Scotland

has become—thanks to Burns and Scott—a land of poetry and romance. We long to tread the chambers of Holyrood, to stand beneath the venerable walls of Melrose, or pace the yet picturesque Canongate, where every building seems to have its own history. There are many associations of the unfortunate Queen of Scots; now we are riding through fastnesses where the persecuted Covenanters concealed themselves from the soldiers of the merciless Claverhouse; anon we are sailing across lochs whose shores have formed a hiding-place for the hapless Charles Stuart. We can hardly advance a step without evoking some historical reminiscence or recalling some thought embodied in the exquisite poetry which seems indigenous to Scottish soil. To visit Scotland is to love it. It has no rival. It stands alone in its beauty. Why, then, should we regret our exclusion from the continent? There is no need to cross the Channel to become acquainted with Nature in her most inviting moods. In our own isles there is more than enough to see and enjoy, more than enough to admire and be proud of; and while such is the case,—while England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales are each eager to reveal their charms to the visitor,—why should there be need to ask, "Where are tourists to go?"

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen and Court are now at Balmoral, six hundred miles from the seat of Government.

Mr. Gladstone, who has experienced great benefit from his short visit to Walmer Castle, came to London on Saturday and returned to Walmer on Monday. The right hon. gentleman has abandoned his intention of attending the Queen in Scotland, and Viscount Halifax will take the Premier's place at Balmoral.

The *Observer* contradicts the statement that the Prime Minister or Lord Granville has had an interview at Walmer Castle with Prince Murat or M. Benedetti. Among the guests who have been visiting Lord Granville during the Premier's stay have been Lord Halifax, Mr. Cardwell, Lord Beaconsfield, and Mr. Glynn.

The *Times* contradicts the statement that Sir Edwin Landseer is lying dangerously ill at Stoke Park. Sir Edwin has been ill, but he is now much better.

Poetry.

PRAYER.

Be not afraid to pray—to pray is right.
Pray, if thou canst, with hope; but ever pray,
Though hope be weak, or sick with long delay;
Pray in the darkness, if there be no light.
Far is the time, remote from human sight,
When war and discord on the earth shall cease;
Yet every prayer for universal peace
Awaits the blessed time to expedite.
Whatever is good to wish, ask that of He
Though it be what thou canst not hope to see;
Pray to be perfect, though material heaven
Forbid the spirit so on earth to be;
But if for any wish thou dar'st not pray,
Then pray to God to cast that wish away.

HARTLEY COLERIDGE.

A WATERSPOUT.—A correspondent of the *Times* sends an account of a waterspout seen off Calais on Saturday evening. From the edge of a thick black thundercloud two funnel-shaped projections were seen to descend, until they gradually reached the surface of the sea, on which they created a great disturbance, masses of foam rising up to a considerable height around the foot of each waterspout. It was calculated that the long streamers hanging down from the cloud to the sea were nearly a mile in length. The wind caused them to wave about gently and alter their form slightly from time to time. One of the waterspouts lasted about ten minutes, and the other about a quarter of an hour. During this time they moved rapidly along the sea.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science will hold their annual meeting this year at Liverpool, under the presidency of Professor Huxley, LL.D., F.R.S. The first general meeting will be held on Wednesday, September 14th, in the Philharmonic Hall, when Professor Stokes, of Cambridge, will resign the chair, and Professor Huxley, who will succeed to it, will deliver an address. On the following day the Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. Hubbard) will receive the members of the association in the Town Hall. On Friday, the 16th, Professor Tyndall will lecture in the Philharmonic Hall, and the Mayor will hold a second reception in the Town Hall. On Saturday, the 17th, Sir John Lubbock, M.P., will deliver an address to working men in the Concert-hall, Lord Nelson-street. On Monday, the 19th, Professor Rankine will lecture in the Philharmonic Hall; on Tuesday, the 20th, there will be a *soirée*, and on Wednesday a concert in St. George's Hall; on Tuesday, the 22nd, there will be excursions to various places in the neighbourhood of Liverpool.

THE WAR.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 807.)

THE VICTORS IN MOURNING.—The Germans feel their losses deeply, so deeply that the wives of officers and other persons belonging to the wealthier classes, who are doing their duty in uniform, have now all, as if by common consent—whether they have received good, sad, or no news at all from their husbands—put on mourning. The fashion has almost become *de rigueur*, and expresses the public feeling very correctly. And I am informed, by very good authority indeed, that it expresses the feelings of the Royal family too, the King included, who has given practical utterance to this feeling by urging upon the staff-general and upon the three commanders-in-Chief, that the French now having had sufficient opportunity for convincing themselves that their adversaries had just as much *élan* and contempt of their own life as they are wont to arrogate to themselves, it had become incumbent upon strategy to spare human life as much as possible.—*Letter from Berlin.*

BARBARITIES OF THE TURCOS.—The following is an extract from a private letter written by a lady engaged in attendance on the sick and wounded at Homburg:—"August 8, 1870.—I send you a few lines as I am sure you will like to know how we are getting on in this most unhappy part of the world. Our troops until now, thank God, have had a succession of victories; but gained only by great loss of life, and followed by the fearful sufferings of the wounded. Though not very near the scene of action, we see and hear a great deal, as the wounded are being brought here in numbers. You will read many particulars in the papers, although it is doubtful if they will publish the atrocities committed by the Turcos—savages by nature; they stab and kill the wounded on the field. In the last engagement they scalped several wounded Germans, flayed their faces alive, and stabbed them with penknives. Three German officers found in this state by their comrades prayed to be shot instantly to be relieved from their sufferings; their wish was complied with, as there was no chance of life. Of three Hanoverian soldiers caught by the Turcos, they cut off the hands, noses, and ears. Another Turco, who had both legs shot off, crawled with difficulty to a wounded Prussian, and bit him in the neck; another also wounded, shot an officer (from behind) dead through the neck. Several Turcos were brought here among the wounded, and placed in the highest rooms of the lazaret (into which the barracks have been turned), but one being so very ill was thought incapable of mischief, and was placed with some of the Prussians. To-day, however, he seized an opportunity to stab to death the wounded German lying near him with a large penknife he had kept concealed in the lining of his trousers. For the sake of justice, and to calm the general excitement, he is sentenced to be shot to-morrow morning. A Turco officer, who speaks several languages, appeared more civilised, and seemed affected by the kind attention of several German ladies, and until now had behaved well, but to-day he bit Dr. Dietz very severely in the arm when he went to dress his wounds. They have placed him in a room with barred windows and doors, and pass his food through a grating. A young lieutenant of the 82nd Regiment, whom we know, being found wounded on the field by some Turcos, was several times hoisted on their bayonets, and literally played pitch-and-toss with till he died."

THE CAMP AT CHALONS.—Troops are pouring in here in large numbers. They are encamped everywhere, and all the way between Chalons town and the camp is in reality nothing but a series of connected camps; so that I suppose the French lines will be supported, the right on Chalons-sur-Marne, and the left on Mourmelon, and the camp, or something of that sort, about twenty miles. The camp is of enormous extent, and its surface presents a very diversified aspect, here spreading in almost level plains, affording the best possible ground for the drilling or manœuvring the troops, and there broken by hollows and covered by thick woods and a fine growth of natural underwood. You cannot, as far as I am aware, from any one point accessible to the public, obtain a general view of the whole camp. In one direction I saw acres of canvas, which I was told covered the divisions of MacMahon and Trochu, while in another were long rows of tents, only recently vacated by the Garde Mobile of Paris on their return to the capital. Here several regiments of infantry lay side by side, and there were picketed the horses of as many squadrons of cavalry. In one part of the camp were ranged together hundreds of country carts, which are employed in the transport of stores, and in another we came upon a battery of artillery, including half-a-dozen odd-looking objects covered with canvas, which, as far as we could judge from their flattened appearance and winch-handles at the breech, were mitrailleuses. In front of the head-quarters of one division, the commander, or some superior officer, attended by his subordinates, was inspecting the horses which had been brought to him for sale; not far off the farriers were hard at work with bellows and anvil and iron, and a little beyond men were engaged in packing away bread for the supply of the troops. Orderlies or *estafettes* were galloping rapidly along the various roads, officers were passing to and fro, on business or pleasure, on horseback or in carriages; soldiers were strolling about with their friends, cooking, idling, or fetching wood for their fires. This last-named operation was one of the most general and the most amusing that we witnessed. The young woods which I have

mentioned afford abundance of fuel, and of this the soldiers avail themselves without scruple, cutting down trees and pulling up the brushwood as though both one and the other would last for ever.—*Letter in the Daily News.*

HYMNS IN THE GERMAN ARMY.—Last night we thought we heard the Prussians shouting victory, notwithstanding the defeat we believe they suffered. But it seems some of their regiments sing hymns nightly, with accompaniments from their military bands, a custom they have preserved from the battle of Leuthen, where they advanced to the charge singing Luther's hymn. They end with hurrahs. We heard them distinctly.—*Letter from Metz, Aug. 15.*

PRUSSIAN PATIENCE.—The yellow corn falls under the horse's hoof; the smiling vineyards, already clustering with their precious fruit, are levelled by the march of battalions; bright gardens and rich orchards are turned into deserts lest they should afford possible shelter to the enemy; happy homesteads are sacrificed to the stern exigencies of military engineering. The horses are taken from the carriages of the idle and from the carts of the working man; clerks leave their counting-houses, artisans their workshops, peasants their farmsteads, servants their masters, to take their place in the ranks of the army. The young doctor who was to have been married next week is withdrawn from his betrothed and his patients; the advocate who has just begun to taste the sweets of clients' fees shuts up his office and attaches to the door a notice, "*Zum Krieg abgegangen.*" Not a house that has not lost some tenants—not a family that has not given some of its members to the war; yet there is no complaint, and wives and mothers sit at their windows, their hands busy in making lint, their eyes wet with tears, their hearts with the young soldiers on the frontier, and on their lips a common prayer for the safety of their dear ones and the triumph of the good cause—but never a murmur. There is something imposing in the earnestness of German patriotism at this juncture, and all the more so because of the calm, almost solemn manner in which it expresses itself. It has all the fervour of religious enthusiasm; but it is sober and modest. As a few strong voices sing "*das Vaterland,*" and hundreds stand around with bare heads, you might fancy yourself in a church during the performance of an anthem. On the first note of war being sounded, there was no despondency, and now the news of successive victories, though little expected, has brought neither surprise nor exultation.—*Letter from Berlin.*

DISSIPATION AT THE CAMP AT CHALONS.—A special correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 13th inst., says:—"Yesterday evening, at the Café Chantant, which is my hotel, a song was sung, and whilst one verse was being given, a Mobile was writing impromptu verses, which were handed to the singers to go on with. Short of battles, this place offers a spectacle which I hope neither this century nor any other will ever witness again. There is not a minute's silence. Troops coming in, troops going out; caissons rumbling along the street; carts, cannons, donkeys, horses, men, drays, ambulances, wounded men and straining runaways (in great number), the whole pervaded by a roaring sound, produced by the shouting of different songs in all directions. Well, notwithstanding all these signs, which denote assuredly the throes of a nation dangerously struck, the place is full of Paris prostitutes, and the cafés chantans here never made such a harvest before. Although in three days the floods of a routed army may sweep over this very place, closely followed by the hordes of an infuriated enemy, although every man in France feels this now, and has put aside his 'jactance,' dissipation is just as great, and amusement as eagerly sought after, as ever."

THE EXPULSION OF GERMAN RESIDENTS FROM FRANCE is a grievous measure. If strictly executed, it will grievously affect the interests of some hundreds of thousands of people, who have been industrious and useful guests in Paris, Lyons, and many other cities for many years. Most of them are artisans, chiefly shoemakers and tailors, but many belong to a superior class, and on account of their wealth and position have long been reckoned among the best society in France. What can have induced this impolitic measure is a mystery. The people injured by it are harmless money-making citizens of the world; but the nation provoked by the act consists of forty millions, and is not just now in a mood to forget and forgive. Whatever vengeance may be devised, it will not, however, be wreaked by subjecting French residents in Germany—a small class, it is true—to a similar treatment.—*Letter from Berlin.*

A SAD SPECTACLE.—From South Alsace a general exodus is occurring of all inhabitants able to leave into Switzerland, *vid Basle*. The roads are thronged with pedestrians and waggons laden with furniture, beds, and clothing; droschies, chaises, cattle, children, pressing forward in a general *saute qui peut*, which the panic incited by the recent victories has inspired.—*Letter from the Prussian headquarters.*

AFTER THE BATTLE OF GRAVELOTTE.—In the middle of the night, in the wooded gorges of the Ardennes, the plaintive voices of the wounded are heard from one end of the train to the other, mingling with the continuous murmur of the people drawn together by the passage of the sad procession. Some soldiers drag themselves along beside the rails, and by the rays of a clear moon these halting steps, these arms and faces swathed in bandages with bloody stains, make up a spectacle that renders sleep impossible for us. I shall lay little stress hereafter on pictures of this kind. They are but the forms,

endlessly reproduced, in which human fury, suffering, and death present themselves. At this moment the lesson is useless, and need only be impressed on those who, "with a heart only too light," let loose upon humanity the scourge of war. The large number of wounds in the head is everywhere to be remarked. I explain this by the manner in which the Prussian soldiers fire, which is nearly always from the hip. Their attention is given to lowering the muzzle as much as possible, so that they may not fire too high; but the act of firing itself would naturally throw up the weapon; between these two tendencies, therefore, a direction is given to the piece which often touches upon the verge of the range that will be effective—that is to say, the line of the heads of the opposing battalion. More doctors are wanted, that is an undeniable fact; and the most afflicting consideration is that no one is responsible for the omission. The fact is, the number of victims have exceeded all calculation. An employé of the administration who crossed one corner of the last field of battle near Gravelotte, said to me, "It is no longer war; it is a massacre." At Metz every place was filled—three great barracks, the Jesuit Seminary, the hospitals, and private dwelling-houses. All the female part of the population was divided between the ambulances. The doctors went about repeating, "Ladies, do all that you can; leave us only the operations and the difficult bandagings—our task will still be a weighty one." The women, moreover, were not all equally expert or courageous; there is a difference between the realities of services like these and a promenade in full dress, across a hospital, performed by courtiers. At present the doors of the ambulances are closed to all persons who do not come for the purpose of giving help with their own hands to the wounded. As far as this can be done, the wounded are sent to places least encumbered already. The Ardennes line, for instance, carries even to the north those who are strong enough to bear the journey. The best place for the wounded is a small town where the population has leisure to attend to their wants. At Briey, especially, the wounded were received with great zeal, and all the doctors of the surrounding communes came in to aid their brethren of the little hospital.—*Captain Jeannerod, Le Temps.*

THE KING AND COUNT BISMARCK AT GRAVELOTTE.—Perhaps I should here say something of the movements of the King, and those with him. The King's face, as he stood gazing upon the battle-field, had something almost plaintive in it. He hardly said a word; but I observed that his attention was divided between the exciting scenes in the distance and the sad scenes nearer his feet—where they were just beginning (what must yet be a long task) to bury the French who fell on the Tuesday before. On these he gazed silently, and, I thought, sadly. Count Bismarck was intent only on the battle, and could not conceal his excitement and anxiety; if it had not been for the King I am pretty sure he would have gone nearer; and, as it was, his towering form was always a little ahead of the rest. When the French completely gave up their hold upon the road up to Gravelotte the horses of the "Grosshauptquartiers" party were hastily called, and mounting them, they all—with the King at their head—rode swiftly down to a point not very far from the village. Then shouts and cheers arose, which I could plainly hear at the point they had left, where, not having a horse, I was compelled to remain a little longer.

RELIEF OF THE WOUNDED.

The *Observer* gives an interesting account of the "German Association for the Relief of the Wounded," which was founded in 1866. The new institution was based upon the resolutions of the International Conference at Geneva in October, 1863, and its relations with similar societies in foreign States are established on the Convention concluded at the same city in August, 1864, between several European States, and ratified by the King of Prussia in January, 1866. The objects of the *Verein* are twofold; in time of war, to act in conjunction with the Royal administration of the military hospitals for the care and cure of the wounded and sick; and in time of peace, to prepare all the needful instrumentalities for its operation, against the possible outbreak of war. The efficacy of the society's agencies in alleviating the sufferings of the wounded won general remark and unqualified praise in the campaign of 1866. In the present war the resources of the *Verein* have, of course, largely increased; but so have the demands on its beneficence. A list of the auxiliary societies through Germany shows that there are no fewer than 240, of which—besides the parent society, having its headquarters and the permanent meeting-place of its central committee at No. 12, Unter den Linden, Berlin—210 are in the kingdom of Prussia alone. But another benevolent organisation exists in Germany, which boasts even a larger number of associated institutions throughout the country. This is the "Fatherland's Womens' Union." Formed by Her Majesty the Queen on the festive day of thanksgiving and peace, the 11th of November, 1866, from the female co-workers with the Prussian Union for the care of the wounded and sick soldiers in the field, it continues to enjoy the direct protection and active co-operation of Queen Augusta. Her Majesty has her husband and pet son at the war; and it is known to many in this country how bravely and nobly she teaches her sisters throughout the Fatherland that women must do something more than weep when men are working. The *Frauen-Verein*, in order to secure more efficiency in its operations, has placed itself under the control of the central committee. Besides managing the depots of the sister—or rather brother—union, it devotes itself to the instant alleviation of such extraordinary distress as may arise in any part of Germany through infectious disease, famine, inundation, conflagration, or any

other cause; and to the furtherance of such good works as the improvement of the care for the sick, by training nurses, establishing new and improving existing hospitals, the establishment of asylums for orphans, the care of unprotected children, and whatever other labours of beneficence public or private needs may dictate. No fewer than 296 of these women's unions exist throughout the Fatherland. Not only is Queen Augusta the "protectors" and patroness of all the women's unions, but she busies herself in setting the example of visiting hospitals, superintending the work of preparing hospital appliances, such as lint, bandages, &c., and watching over the prosperity of the Augusta Hospital, which she founded in 1866, for the purpose of training male and female nurses for the sick and wounded, and which has already sent hundreds of skilled attendants to wait on the sufferers by the present war. The Crown Princess—our own Princess Royal—also labours to the extent of her power in the hospitals and the committee rooms of the associations. With such stimulating examples of benevolence and self-sacrifice, we are quite prepared to learn that many ladies of the highest rank and position have enrolled themselves on the list of those who will gladly answer the call to visit the hospitals, to nurse the victims of epidemic disease, or undertake any similar task. We need not go into particulars about other and subsidiary agencies devoted to the alleviation of suffering, not only in time of war, but at all times. We merely mention the two orders of the Knights of St. John, who are Protestants, and the Knights of Malta, who are Catholics; and those most valuable associations, presided over by the Queen Dowager, the Countess Bismarck, and the Countess Wrangel, which charge themselves with the duty of keeping from want the numerous families whose breadwinners, under the German military system, are called from their ordinary avocations into the field. Nor is it needful to remark that all the beneficent societies which we have named, or have not named, are formed without any distinction of religious belief, political creed, or social position.

The Countess Bernstorff writes to the *Times* to say that the appeal of the German Ladies' Committee for money to aid the sick and wounded in the war, has resulted in their receiving upwards of 1000*l.*, as well as a great many gifts of lint and other articles. The countess adds the following statement:—"Notwithstanding everything which has been done by the different societies, the wants are still incalculable, and human exertions can scarcely suffice to give all the help required by the thousands of wounded on both sides which have fallen to the care of Germany."

"D. C. L.," writing from Düsseldorf on the 16th inst., says:—"I went into town on Friday, and when walking with —, as far as we could see up the Allée was one possession of furniture vans, litters, and droschies with wounded; the worst cases were carried on litters. In one we could see such a handsome Bedouin Arab lying with his eyes open, looking wonderfully calm, raised in a half-sitting posture. On another lay a Frenchman with his eyes half-closed, as if he were dying. In an omnibus sat a number of lightly wounded—in one compartment Turcos, and in another Frenchmen. A lot of children running beside them threw in bonbons and apples, which seemed to be very much appreciated. One soldier sitting on the step, who seemed wounded in the arm, received a whole basket of apples, which he began to eat at once, as if he were very hungry. Not alone are the two enormous hospitals to be filled, but numerous convents, the music-hall, the new justice-hall, every available public building, and many private houses. I hear Mr. — (an Englishman) has taken in two wounded soldiers. You can easily imagine what demands there on purses, and on workers and nurses. Poor Alice — has lost her last relation. Her brother was shot at the battle of Worth. He must have died instantaneously, as he was shot through the head and chest. We all feel so sorry for him, he was such a fine, warm-hearted young fellow. You may remember he was wounded in the foot in 1866. Three times the Turcos pushed his regiment back, and then he said to his men, 'We must not allow them to do so again,' and in the next attack he fell. And the poor fellow is only one of many. Surely war is a fearful scourge to all—the victorious as well as the conquered—and you cannot be too happy that you have the Channel between you and the continent."

THE FRENCH WOUNDED AT METZ.

The correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writing from Metz on the 15th inst., gives a graphic description of the scenes he witnessed on paying a visit to the battle-field on the previous day:—"We turn off to the right and are soon on the crown of the hill, and here, O God! what a sickening sight awaits us. There, in front, is a clean even line of dead Frenchmen, three deep, laid out with military regularity. As they stood in line, so they fell, almost all shot through the head. Most of them have fallen forward on their faces, their arms extended, some with their fingers on the trigger they never had time to pull. Some few have reeled backwards, and then there is a smashed and battered face, turned up to Heaven. If the blood of Abel cried to Heaven for vengeance, these men's blood appeals also, and that battered image of his Maker is their offering priest. There is another there whose face is half shot away. Surely it must be fancy—but no, it moves, and then it flashes to our mind that there may still be some living here, and we have a duty to do in which a neutral may engage, and we go up to him. Yes, poor fellow, he still lives, though it would almost, it seems, be the greater mercy to end that life of

pain at once than attempt to save the battered remains of life he should live, will have to carry about with him. But as he lives, something must be done. The question is, what? Not a French soldier is near, nor a French doctor, not one of the multitudinous and polyglot assemblage who sport with white 'brassards' with so much complacency in Metz. There is no help for it but to go right up to the Prussians there and ask in God's name for their help for a wounded enemy. This is done, and with true nobleheartedness a party of their own men and a cart are sent off with us for any wounded we may find. Here and there we pick up another still breathing soldier, and consign him to the kindly hands of those who a few hours ago were just as anxious to kill him as they are willing now to save. This is the scene of the hottest part of the fight, and the dead lie thickly around. Scarcely, however, do we see a Prussian. They have already removed them, and their wounded have been cared for some hours ago, as the kindly-hearted officer to whom we addressed ourselves informs us. We wander still on, searching indeed for the living amongst the dead. I am startled here by my French companion asking permission to bear away from the field a Prussian helmet as a trophy. What an extraordinary people they are! And the Prussian officer evidently thinks so too, and gives us permission to carry away what we will, a permission which forces a declaration of my own neutrality from me, and a declaration that I want no dead men's clothes. The way in which my French companion looks at me is evidently a silent translation of my own wondering reflection of what an extraordinary people they are,—so differently do we look at things. A well-to-do looking farmer steps up and tells us there are some wounded up by the wood yonder; so across the fields we go, and here we find a heap of dead, and amongst them three poor soldiers who have lain there since about three o'clock yesterday unable to move, without a particle of food, or above all, without a drop of water. One of us goes back to Boriny to seek some help, whilst the other stays and tries to give some relief to the cramped and stiffened limbs, or at any rate a few kindly words of hope and encouragement. An hour's waiting brings a long country cart with plenty of straw in it, and we lift the poor fellows into the shaky vehicle, and jolt them over the fields as gently as possible, yet still with horrible agony to their crushed and bleeding limbs. At last we reach the road, and progress is somewhat easier, passing on our way another poor fellow whom it would be dangerous to lift into such a cart as ours. He needs those beautiful stretchers which are so scientifically constructed, but which are all where the doctors are, in Metz, doing nothing. Nor can we do anything for him now, poor fellow! He would probably die on the road, and meanwhile would cause an increased agony to those we are already transporting. All we can do is to build a bower of branches to keep off the blazing sun, and send word when we get to Metz to have him brought in if he should live that long. And so we leave the field of battle and return disgusted beyond all things at the want of humanity in an army which, whilst claiming the victory, leaves no guard over its own dead and makes no search for its own wounded. Back again all the way to Metz, and not a French soldier did we see. All where the vast camps were the other day is empty, and had the Prussians felt inclined a few thousands might have marched in and captured Metz. That, however, would be of very little use, as they would only find themselves entrapped if they did; and the object of Prussia must be to make as short a war as possible, and to either assuage or be besieged in Metz would prolong it enormously."

METZ AND STRASBOURG.

(From the Times.)

Though modern strategists have proved the uselessness of the numerous small fortresses designed by Vauban for his master, Louis XIV., no one has ever doubted the value of Metz. Since Saarbrücken was in 1815, the section of the French frontier between the Moselle and the Voeges has been laid open. Marshal, a third-class fortress, has never been considered able to defend it, and appears to be now in Prussian or Bavarian hands. The main works of Metz have been often increased and strengthened since the time of Cormontaigne. The position of the fortress, seated at the confluence of the Seille and Moselle, renders it easy to lead the waters through its ditches, and even to inundate a considerable portion of the surrounding country. The town stands partly on a hill between the two rivers. The Moselle divides into three arms, forming two islands, one of which includes the artillery exercising ground; and even the little Seille passes through in two streams, so that it has its own island. Besides the bastioned main body of the place there are three large forts—the "Double Couronne de Moselle," to the north-west of the town, on the left bank of the furthest stream of the Moselle, built by Cormontaigne in 1728; the "Double Couronne de Belle Croix," on the east, a work of Cormontaigne in 1731; and to the south-west the casemated work, called Fort Gisors, rebuilt with modern improvements in 1827. A square redoubt, called "Le Palé" is on the left bank of the Seille, near the railway-station, south-west of the town. There are besides four or five lunettes, and then, outside all, the zone of small forts at which the French engineers have been working diligently for the last two years. In their construction the principles of Vauban have been retained in antagonism to the modern or German system. Such is Metz, now beleaguered by the Prussians. Within her walls military discipline reigns supreme. The in-

habitants may live there in fear and trembling, or they may go forth into the world. They may hunger or starve, but the first duty of the commandant will be to feed his soldiers. The magistrates cannot treat with the enemy, for their functions are suspended. No strangers are allowed within the walls / trade is at a standstill. Silence reigns throughout her streets, and no man knows what an hour may bring forth, for Metz is in the heart of the German army.

The present condition of Strasbourg is even more painful than that of Metz, because, though a fortress of the first class, it is not so entirely a military town. It contains about 84,000 inhabitants, who are bound by ties of neighbourhood and often of blood to the people of Baden, so close to it on the other side of the Rhine. It is as difficult to make oneself understood in French as in German by the inhabitants of Strasbourg. In all except sympathy the townspeople remain as much German as French, but just as we find the most bigoted religious opinions prevail where Catholics and Protestants are living side by side, so are the Alsations more loyal Frenchmen almost than the Parisians. When the Allies were standing on the soil of France in 1814 and 1815 the last cannon-shots were heard near the Rhine, and it has always been the boast of Strasbourg that she, at least, did not open her gates to the conquerors. The situation of the place is not now so important as that of Metz, but if the war were to continue and the French were to be successful, it might become so. As it is, Strasbourg closes the only direct railway communication from Baden to the present theatre of war. Troops may not be required to pass along the line, but it is something to prevent trains of provisions from passing to the German army. Strasbourg cannot be taken by assault, and as it contains considerable stores of arms, every day enables its commandant to increase the efficiency of the raw levies forming part of the garrison. The danger to Strasbourg is the difficulty of finding provisions for both garrison and townspeople.

The fortress stands on the river Ill, close to its confluence with the Rhine, so close that its outworks command the passage of the great river. The railway from Paris to Munich just avoids the town, and makes a sweep round it guarded by the outlying forts. The main road passes through the town. The main fortifications are irregular, but the citadel which lies eastward of the town in the direction of Germany is a regular bastioned pentagon, constructed on the designs of Vauban in 1682 to 1685. Between the citadel and the town is an esplanade, included also within the lines, and containing one of the principal arsenals of France, where have always been kept great reserves of arms. Until 1865 Strasbourg possessed a cannon foundry, but it was wisely transferred to Bourges. The zone of small forts which we have previously mentioned completes the defensive works, and render Strasbourg as capable of acting the part of a fortified camp as it is of resisting a siege, if only it is sufficiently provisioned.

ENGLISH PREPARATIONS, &c.

The Spithead forts are rapidly approaching completion, and it is anticipated that they will shortly be formally handed over to the War Department.

We shall shortly have the *Ariadne*, *Invincible*, and other available ships commissioned, and then England's Navy will be stronger than it ever has been since she has been called the Mistress of the Seas.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

The entry of workmen at Chatham Dockyard still continues, forty additional hands having been taken on on Tuesday, including shipwrights, smiths, and painters. A number of hired mechanics were likewise entered on Wednesday. In all the departments of the dockyard the utmost activity prevails, every possible exertion being used to complete and equip the iron-clad ships building, as well as those which are being fitted for sea.

A committee of officers has been appointed at Chatham to test the merits of a new torpedo, the invention of Mr. F. Whitehead, connected with the Austrian Government, which is stated to be of a far more destructive character than any previous invention of the kind. The experiments are to be carried out on board the iron paddle-wheel steamer *Oberon*, 3,260 horse-power. One of the results to be ascertained is as to whether the mechanical or galvanic principle should be adopted for exploding the torpedoes.

Lord Northbrook, Under Secretary of State for War, on Saturday distributed the prizes to the successful detachments in the volunteer artillery competition at Shoeburyness. Colonel Chermiside's report on the result of the meeting was of a favourable character, a fact which elicited the congratulations of Lord Northbrook. His lordship stated that in order to encourage officers to make themselves as efficient as possible, schools would be established in various parts of the kingdom, in which officers would be enabled to learn their duties, with a Government allowance for the time thus devoted to the public service. Other encouragements to the volunteers were shadowed forth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The neutrality of Belgium is being violated by quantities of wolves and wild boars, who are flying before the Prussians into the Ardennes.

A monster picnic of German citizens of New York was held to-day in Jones's Woods, in celebration of the German victories; 40,000 persons were present at the festivity, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

The same paper adds that Her Majesty has determined to convert the Palace of Compiègne into an ambulance, and to make use of the gardens of the Tuilleries for the same purpose.

It is notified in a supplement to the *Gazette* that Earl Granville has received from Her Majesty's

Ambassador in Paris a copy of the official notification of the blockade of the coast of Prussia and the German States in the North Sea, issued by Vice-Admiral Fourichon, commanding-in-chief the French fleet stationed off that coast.

A Vienna manufacturer has carried out the idea of printing pocket-handkerchiefs with maps of the theatre of war. We are told that "they have been a great success."

Figaro states that the joke of the hour in the Paris cafés is that a secret correspondence exists in which Count Bismark intends that France shall be annexed to Belgium?

Mr. Thomas Cook writes to say that he has received information from Paris that henceforth passports will not only have to be *visé* for going into France, but it will also be necessary that, for leaving Paris, they should be *visé* at the British Embassy, and then by the *Préfet de Police*. This arrangement is said to be imperative.

The majority of the chief musicians in Paris have left their posts to join the army; and their brethren who remain in the capital seem to be chiefly employed in giving performances in aid of the Patriotic Fund for the Sick and Wounded.—*Choir*.

President Grant on Monday issued a neutrality proclamation. He strictly enjoins the citizens of the United States to give no aid either directly or indirectly to the European belligerents, and intimates that in case of disobedience the law will be stringently enforced. Meanwhile Americans are at full liberty to express their opinions and sympathies on the one side or the other.

"Azamat-Batuk," the *Pall Mall Gazette's* Turk, has been placed under arrest at Rheims, with no choice of movement but in the direction of London, in consequence of a malicious and ridiculously false statement in the *Gaulois* that the paper he represents had become the paid agent of Prussia. He is about delivering a lecture on "A Month in France during the War," at the Langham Hotel. The profits will be paid over for the relief of the poor families of Lorraine and Alsace.

The *Indépendance* attributes the removal of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers from the command of Paris to an outbreak of temper on the part of the Empress. Having made inquiry about the state of Paris, the Marshal said that calm would soon be restored. "But about us; about the dynasty?" "Oh! the people are not thinking of that; their whole aim at present is to drive out the Prussians at any cost. Other things they will settle after." The Empress got angry, and had the Marshal replaced.

The Queen of Prussia has sent the following telegram to General Herwarth de Bittenfeld:—

In the joyful and grateful emotion I feel at the victories of our armies, I send you to-day two gold medals, one for the author and one for the composer of the song, *Die Wacht am Rhein*, in which the passionate patriotism of our citizens and soldiers has so admirably found expression, and which has become a real national song of Germany.

On the face of the medals is the bust of the King, and on the reverse the figures 1870 surrounded by a laurel.

IRISH SYMPATHY WITH FRANCE.—Popular demonstrations have taken place in Cork, Limerick, and Tralee, in honour of the victories said to have been gained by the French in the engagements of Sunday and Monday. The greater part of Tralee was decorated with laurels and green flags on the receipt of the news, and a large bonfire was lighted in the vicinity of the town on Friday evening. Bands paraded the streets, followed by large crowds cheering for France. The Prussian accounts of the engagements are entirely disregarded, and much excitement exists. A subscription list has been opened in Cork for the French wounded, and donations as high as 50*l.* have been given. A number of young men in Waterford waited upon the French consul there on Thursday with reference to the rumoured formation of an Irish brigade of fifteen thousand men. On their being informed that the French Government never contemplated the formation of such a corps, much disappointment was shown. The deputation inquired if the French Government would bear the expense of Irish volunteers desiring to join the French army. They were answered in the negative.

THREATENED OCCUPATION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES BY RUSSIA.—The *North-Eastern Correspondence* says that M. Stourdza, the diplomatic agent of Roumania at Constantinople, has made an important communication to the Turkish Government on the war. He stated that Prince Charles has reason to believe that the Russian Government will attempt, as a consequence of the present complications, to occupy the Danubian Principalities. The Prince, he added, finds he would be unable to resist such an attempt, and he therefore, in conformity with the Treaty of Paris, appeals to his Suzerain to assist him. He places at the disposal of Turkey from 30,000 to 40,000 men, and asks that an army of from 40,000 to 50,000 Turks should cross the Danube in order to defend the Principalities, which form an integral part of the Ottoman Empire. In making this demand he is influenced solely by the interests of the country he governs, and as a proof of his sincerity he will at once put his army into a fit state to take the field.

M. LOUIS BLANC ON THE DUTY OF FRANCE.—M. Louis Blanc has written a letter to a friend in which he discusses the duties of Frenchmen at this crisis of their country's history. Remarking that France is now expiating in a terrible manner her fatal error in placing her destinies at the disposal of one man, he asks, How can the mistake be repaired? Between the empire and the nation, the nation must make its choice. For himself, M. Blanc would wish to be at Paris; but he considers that the presence of any one

whose coming would bear a revolutionary significance would have the aspect of division, and therefore for the present he judges it expedient to stay where he is. His advice to his countrymen is this:—When the time shall have come, France, resuming possession of herself, must say to Germany and the world:—"The present war has been the war of two men, not of two peoples. It is repudiated by France, now become her own mistress, and resolved to set above her *amour propre* her great principle, which is—the *fraternity of peoples*—that is to say, peace; peace on condition that it be honourable to all and honoured by all." The world would understand this language. Germany would understand it. And if Prussia, deceived and misled by her Government, refused to understand it, the active sympathies of Europe would then be on the side of France, fighting no longer in the interest of a man or of a family, but in the interest of right, of justice, of humanity. But at this moment the enemy occupies our soil. As long as this shall be so, France has but one thing to do; the firmness of her attitude, the energy of her resolutions, the serenity of her courage, must be proportioned to the greatness of her dangers.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The cholera is increasing in intensity at Taganrog, Rostof, and Kertch.

The *Journal de Toulouse* announces the death, from smallpox, of Leotard, the great gymnast. His age was twenty-eight.

Prince Orloff, who on passing through Brussels was received by the King, has officially communicated to His Majesty assurances of the cordial friendship and lively sympathy entertained by the Russian Emperor and nation for Belgium and her Sovereign.

President Grant finds it difficult to fill Mr. Motley's place. Mr. Frelinghuysen, it appears, has finally declined to come to London, and the post has in consequence been offered to Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, but he declines also.

NEW ZEALAND.—The *Melbourne Argus* of June 18 says that war operations were virtually suspended for the present in New Zealand, the approach of winter necessitating the abandonment of the pursuit of Te Kooti into the mountainous districts in which he and his few followers have taken refuge.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor opened the Provincial Diets on Saturday with a message in which he observes that he has called the representatives of the different States together at this serious juncture, because the Empire now more than ever requires the unanimous co-operation of all its peoples. The several Diets are then requested to proceed to the election of members of the Reichsrath or Austrian Parliament.

TAXATION IN ITALY.—Taxation is very high all over Italy. Income tax twelve per cent.; in England, about two per cent.; here on land, twenty per cent.; in England, I believe, not much more than two or three. All over France and Italy every bit of food or drink that comes into the town pays a duty called *octroi*; this materially enhances prices to the consumers.—*Letter from Florence.*

A BLOW AT HINDOO IDOLATRY.—A strange pundit has recently appeared in Benares, the chief city of East Indian idolatry, who preaches to immense assemblies, maintaining that the sacred books of the country give no sanction to idolatry. Thousands visit him daily, and the learned find it difficult to answer him. A wealthy Hindoo, after hearing him preach, immediately returned to his home and destroyed all the idol temples belonging to his grounds.

HOPEFUL VIEWS ON INDIA.—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* dispels the gloomy forebodings as to the revenue of India, and denounces the idea of increasing taxation. He says the present year is full of hope as to the material prosperity of the country. The season is pleasant; the crops promise well; prices are low, and are falling with the rain; and, "if inundations do not come, India will see a bumper harvest in all its great staples for the autumn." In Tirhoot the indigo plant is suffering from the rain, but the crop is prosperous everywhere else. The report as to the tea plant is good, and, notwithstanding the lateness of the rain, the exports will be larger than ever. The yield of the food grains will be large, which indicates more ability on the part of the natives to purchase the industrial products of England.

THE RED RIVER QUESTION.—A despatch, dated Toronto, August 3, and published in the papers received by the last American mail, states that intelligence from the Red River was to the effect that the expeditionary force was at Lake of the Woods, that Riel was aware of their approach, and that a good understanding was said to exist between Riel and Colonel Wolseley, the commander of the forces. Colonel Wolseley has issued an address to the people of the Red River Settlement, saying that his mission was one of peace; that he came to secure Her Majesty's authority; that the courts of law would be established, and justice impartially administered; that he represented no party or politics or religion, and that he would give equal protection to the lives and the property of all races. Riel's proclamation states that all difficulties have been amicably settled. The prospect of good crops at the Red River is represented as very encouraging.

THE IDOLATROUS FESTIVAL OF JUGGERNAUTH has again this year been marked by loss of life. At Hurripal, a shrine about forty miles from Calcutta, in the interior of the Hooghly district, and dedicated

to the Hindoo Esculapina, a comparatively small car of Juggernaut was being pulled along amid great crowds. On approaching a narrow portion of the road, between a tank and a wall, the car was suddenly dragged so that it fell on the wall and crushed three elderly people to death. The priests will be tried. The last accident occurred at the much more popular festival in Serampore, when four people were sacrificed under the wheels, through their own carelessness or that of the police, as it appeared on an official investigation. The crowd at Serampore was unusually small on this occasion, save on the last day, when the cars returned to the temples. For two hours I tried to breast the multitude of supple, yielding, polite Bengalees—chiefly women—and failed, so dense was it. I was swept off into a side road by the steady current of human beings, who did little in the way of worship, but had come to make their purchases for the year at the great fair.—*Times Correspondent.*

THE LATE MASSACRE AT TIENTSIN.—The Shanghai correspondent of the *Times* explains the origin of the late outbreak at Tientsin, in which the French Consul and Sisters of Mercy were murdered. Kidnapping, on a greater or less scale, is, he says, always going on in China. Girls are carried off and sold for immoral purposes, boys are sold to companies of play-actors. The thieves seem to have been unusually active of late in several parts of China; the people have got excited in consequence, and their excitement has been directed against foreign missionaries, who, they declare, buy the children in order to make medicine and philters of their eyes, breasts, and other parts of their body. Three kidnappers were recently caught, and declared themselves to be agents of the French missionaries, showing the cross at their breasts and repeating the forms of Roman Catholic prayer in support of their statement. Neither is it improbable that there was some truth in their statement. The Romish missionaries habitually collect large numbers of children, whom they bring up as Christians at seminaries which they have erected in various parts of the country. Of course no one dreams that they would encourage the kidnapping of these children; but it is not at all unlikely that they have employed Chinese to collect destitute children, and that their agents have combined the trade of kidnapper with the more worthy duty.

PROGRESS IN JAPAN.—While Europe is in the convulsions of war, Japan is emerging from centuries of fanaticism to take a prominent place among commercial nations. It is little more than a year and a half since the Mikado came from his seclusion at Kioto, the ancient capital, into Yeddo, and with the aid of the most intelligent of the Daimios, or feudal chiefs, summoned a General Council, in order that the empire might enter into a new career and "take its place side by side with the other countries of the world." On the 16th of April, 1868, the National Parliament was opened with a message from the Throne, and the Mikado, finding himself supported by a body of the Daimios whose territorial revenue represented twenty-four millions sterling, while the opposition, although greater in number, represented only sixteen millions, found himself in possession of an amount of power sufficient to compel the less liberally disposed to conform to the new order of affairs. The Government were thus enabled boldly to point out "the shame of the country in regard to its foreign relations," the importance of a due adjustment of ways and means, and the necessity for establishing a sound currency and correcting the recent debasement of the coinage. In September last, the visit of Prince Alfred, who was induced to prolong his stay at Yeddo for a week, drew forth most satisfactory proofs of the good disposition of the people, and in the following month the arrival of two Austrian ships was followed by the signing of a treaty with Austria and the transmission of an autograph letter from the Mikado to the Emperor at Vienna, as well as by the reception of a Minister from the United States, who had a formal audience with the Mikado within a fortnight. The concessions for the lines of railway, on which the Japanese loan is founded, to establish communication between the immense populations of the different cities, was next arranged, a successful system of internal telegraphy having at the same time been introduced, and negotiations having been effected in England for all the requirements of a mint. Meanwhile, an extension of intercourse with California was in progress, yielding results beyond the best anticipations. With these changes each new advance becomes more easy, and the power of obstruction by the old conservatives is rapidly diminishing, although great care on the part of the authorities is still requisite to measure the pace at which reform can be introduced so as not to provoke reaction. Among other steps for good organisation has been the establishment of a commercial department for the purpose of carrying out more effectually all matters connected with foreign trade, and, according to accounts this week *via* New York, it has just been decided by that body to create a line of postal steamers between Yokohama, Hiogo, and Nagasaki, and two vessels, the *Nymph* and *Sakana*, have been purchased for the service. Late advices from Sir Harry Parkes also describe an excursion of 300 miles into the interior, during which he had opportunities of observing the prospect of the grain harvests, together with that of the silk culture. They state that he was received with marked civility throughout his journey, that the friendly disposition of the people and the attentions of the Government officers were all he could desire, and that, as far as he could observe, the general order and tranquillity of the country were complete.—*Times.*

Crimes and Casualties.

Two gentlemen and a lady have been drowned in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, on Saturday, by the capsizing of a pleasure-yacht.

At an athletic sports meeting, held at Leicester on Monday, the grand stand, holding about 100 persons, fell suddenly to the ground. Many were injured, some seriously.

A railway accident is reported from Cupar, in Fifeshire, in which a special train, laden with farm servants, who had been to the annual hiring market, ran off the line. Thirty persons are said to be hurt, some seriously.

On Friday an Irishman, at Manchester, named Patrick Burr, in a semi-drunken frenzy, put a rope round his wife's neck and strangled her, in the presence of his children, kneeling on her breast until life was extinct. This dreadful crime being completed, the murderer gave himself up to the police.

A melancholy accident occurred at Openshaw, near Manchester, on Thursday evening. Several children were playing in a sandpit, when one of the sides fell in, and five of them were buried in the sand. Two were fortunately rescued, but the others, aged ten, seven, and four years respectively were suffocated.

A shocking wife murder has taken place at Dowlais, in South Wales. A drunken iron-smelter named Morgan, after repeated quarrels with his wife, arising out of his dissipated habits, assaulted her so cruelly on Sunday morning last as to cause her death. The wretched man then left the house with the intention of drowning himself, but was secured just as he had reached the Pensarn Deep Pool. He was taken before the magistrates and remanded.

Two boys, aged respectively about ten years, were charged at the Thames Police-court on Monday with the wilful murder of a child named Lane, aged five and a-half years. Other boys who appeared as witnesses saw prisoners beating and kicking deceased, and they did not deny that they had done so, but alleged in their defence that the poor little fellow had "cheated them." Their ill-treatment was followed by his death in a few hours. The magistrates remanded the case for medical evidence as to the cause of death.

A shocking tragedy took place at Bath on Monday. Mr. Frankard, a schoolmaster at Spencer's Ballway, quarrelled with one of his daughters named Minnie, because she had determined to leave home for a situation on the continent, and high words took place between them while the girl was packing ready for her departure. One of her sisters was present at the time. Shortly afterwards four discharges of a pistol were heard, and on a servant going upstairs into the schoolroom she found the bodies of the two young women lying on the floor, with pistol-shots through the head of each; the daughter with whom the quarrel commenced was quite dead; the other was so injured that she is not expected to recover. The father retired to a garret, took poison, and was found dead.

The unfortunate Wigan district was the scene on Friday of another dreadful calamity. There was an explosion at the Bryn Hall Colliery, Ashton-in-Makerfield, which is worked by Messrs. Crippin. There are two seams—the four-feet and below that the nine-feet. In the latter the area of working is small, and the destructive force of the explosion within the confined area, was very terrible. There were 100 workers in the upper seam, who were all got safely out of the mine; but of the thirty-six miners in the lower seam, only about three were uninjured. Nineteen have died. An exploration of the workings shows that the explosion was of unusual violence, considering the small dimensions of the pit, and an opinion prevails that the disaster was caused by the excessive use of powder by some of the miners. The inquest was opened on Monday and adjourned.

A SHARP RETORT.—Two young ladies were riding in an omnibus. One of them, with features remarkable for prominence of nose, exhibited to the other a daguerreotype of herself, and they were engaged in discussing its merits, when an elderly lady got in. After a while she reached out her hand and said to the lady with the picture, "Please let me look at it?" Her modest request was met with an indignant, "It's none of your business." The old lady settled back in her seat very complacently, when the companion of the one with the picture asked, "What did you wish to do with it?"—"Oh, nothing," replied the old lady; "I only wanted to see how successfully the artist had put such a nose on so small a plate!"

TOAST.—The art of making really good toast is little understood, and this is largely the reason why it is so often denounced as unwholesome. A slice of bread burnt on the two outer surfaces, with its interior in a moist, waxy condition, has no right to be called toast, but is rather a compound of charcoal and tough, heavy, sodden dough, in which condition it is certainly and seriously unwholesome. But a slice of bread, not too thick, just browned on the outside, but thoroughly baked through, is wholesome and pleasant food, which may be fearlessly eaten. The way to toast bread thus is to keep it at the right distance from the fire, so that it may be toasted throughout before the outer surface is overdone—in other words, not to toast it too fast.—*Household Guide.*

Literature.

"RELIGIOUS THOUGHT IN GERMANY."

The War of Independence was the awakening of Germany from the sleep of scepticism and carelessness. The sensationalism of England and the Voltairism of France, in the end of the eighteenth century, had carried their leaven into her thinking with very unmistakable results—one of them being paralysis of religious conviction. Dogmas had become dead things, and if they gave forth light at all, it was phosphorescent and unreliable, certainly suggesting decaying bodies rather than healthy organisms. When new impulses began to stir once more, it was in a medium of mud and mist, far from favourable to growth. The most energetic spirits, feeling themselves called on to work under the foundations of the ancient fabrics of truth, in order to draw from the spring once more, were generally suspected of being dangerous iconoclasts by the governing powers in whom were vested the care of Church and creed. Fichte and Schleiermacher were visited by the arrogant dislike of that large class in every community, who compensate for lack of serious convictions by determined attachment to the old forms; and who can often compel attention from the ruling powers who would of themselves rather be passive than intolerant. Napoleon swooped down on Germany, throttled three-fourths of it, and at last set his foot on the neck of proud Prussia. This humiliation was the salvation of Germany in a moral and spiritual sense. The men who had been suspected showed by their brave acts and self-denying endurance, that the root of the matter was in them, giving them strength of patriotic purpose; and the dogmatists had to admit that not their dogmas, but the appropriation of the spirit of their brethren, whom they had despised, was what their hope really lay in. Germany then learned to respect most deeply the religious sentiment which quickens fastest the faculties that combine to make the patriot; and an extreme dislike to truth, rigidly and dogmatically defined, took possession of her. Schleiermacher did more than any other man to bring about this result. His subjective mysticism, his tender inwardness, combined with a truly energetic desire for national unity, gave him a peculiar hold on the German sympathies at that time. He so fully represents the undercurrent of sentiment out of which opinion afterwards springs, that he may well be called the German preacher *par excellence*.

But, while the whole current of German thought and conviction was thus turned from outward symbols to the inward consciousness and ground of religious belief for its own strengthening, these symbols, embedded in civil sanctions and guaranteed by States, remained unabrogated and unmodified. Cumbrous confessions, which nobody in the least believes, are still enforced and subscribed with a latitude which proclaims something very near to absolute demoralisation. Absurd catechisms are to this day enforced upon the schools. These contain doctrines which are scouted both by the ignorant and the cultured, who are thus bound together in a bond of reaction and perpetual protest, or what would speedily become injuriously active protest, were it not that nobody supposes the clergy believe what they preach, if they preach orthodoxy, or that the schoolmasters teach the catechism in good faith, or as anything but empty formal task-work. The dependence of the Protestant Churches of Germany upon the civil office has thus led to a paralysis of dogma which operates most injuriously on the moral and spiritual life of the people. At this moment, whatever spiritual life really asserts itself is protesting and reactionary. There is a declared need for some common ground on which a freer Church-life might be based; but the national confessions stand in the way. The Protestant Verein, of which the late Dr. Richard Rothe, in conjunction with Dr. Daniel Schenkel of Heidelberg, was one of the coryphæi, is a poor helpless attempt in this direction. It will neither go past the dangerous line nor abide boldly beyond it, but wavers and wanders from point to point, escaping ever and anon into vague mystification, nothing less. To-day it holds by the historical Christ; to-morrow it pronounces all dogmatic determinations popish, and speaks in a strain as pantheistic and humanitarian as it is possible for any Comtist to do.

It is not without significance therefore that this interesting, though in some respects, one-sided, volume opens with an account of the

* *Religious Thought in Germany.* Reprinted by permission from the *Times*. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Schleiermacher centenary, and devotes considerable space to the Protestant Verein. The roots of the present critical position of religious Germany certainly lie in the period of Schleiermacher's activity. As we have said, he did more than any other single man, to deliver Germany from the dominion of dogma, and to lead the return to consciousness, and intuition—asserting the wide fatherhood of God by grounding it on appeal to our deepest sentiments and needs and aspirations. But the existence of such repellent dogmatic symbols held forth by the firm hand of the civil power, has had the effect of carrying the reaction of the cultivated into complete alienation; while in the case of the poor and ignorant it has issued in the profoundest indifference. Our author writes:—

"Before they can acquire an interest in such a man as Schleiermacher, the cultivated classes of this country must be won back to the consciousness that religion is a blessing in itself, and that though its ancient forms may not be entirely in unison with the scientific and intellectual development of the era, yet enough of the truth remains to make the kernel worth having when stripped of its shell. Had not the men who arranged the jubilee been eminent in themselves, and were it not considered a gracious and becoming thing to do homage to departed intellectual heroes, it is probable the public would have taken very little interest in the occasion. Indeed, even as it was, a large portion held back, on the ground that Schleiermacher, after all, was but a clergyman, though, perhaps, a shade less bigoted than his brethren."

This is what Protestant freedom, with its symbol entrusted to the hands of the civil power, has brought Germany to in this our 19th century. Very sad, surely! And yet hopeful too. Germany is not descending towards sapless Pyrrhonism. No. She has too much real intellectual energy for that. She wants to lay down the ground work of a truly human Protestantism, and is only experimenting just now for a genuine basis. She must return to the spirit of Christianity; for that is what all her greatest thinkers have returned upon. Even Feuerbach and Strauss and Baur seek to find the *essence* of Christianity, and to build upon it, although in the progress they destroy old frameworks, and seem at first only to muddy the well. But all three acknowledge the perennial need humanity feels for a religion, and they see in Christianity the highest tendency of the religious instinct yet manifested. In this they are at one with the real bent of Schleiermacher's influence. They carry the intuitional tendency to its final outward results. Everything must be tested by individual judgment or feeling. It is a question whether such manifestations could have been possible had it not been for the existence of unbelievable articles, which have not only a religious and personal but public and political significance. In truth, religious rebellion in Germany is more political than it could well be anywhere else. The affairs of Church and School have much of a political complexion, and point directly to political results; and hence the anxiety of Government, and the efforts made to revive the interest of the laity in these institutions—efforts which only have the result of driving the people into a more determined attitude of revolt. "People believe the ancient faith to be utterly exploded, and only smile at what they regard as the vain endeavour of the Government to inculcate it afresh by preachers and teachers." The game on its political side, will ere very long be considered not to be worth the candle; and a wiser and more truly Christian policy than that of blind Conservatism must be adopted. But Herr Von Muhler, the present Prussian Minister of Ecclesiastical (!) and Educational Affairs, does not yet see it.

"He designs to cure the intellectual disease of the age by unreasoning belief in the letter of the Bible, and is all in favour of the strong secular arm for carrying out his purpose. A strict creed which shall pronounce dogmatically even on the minute details of sacred mysteries, and shut out entirely the light of modern science, is the medicine he prescribes for his benighted countrymen; and if they will not swallow it willingly, as many as circumstances will permit him to coerce are made to feel that it must be gulped down somehow. . . . Determined latitudinarians are, of course, too far gone to be easily recovered by clergymen who look upon them as lost and undone; but even people of more moderate views, with a residue of religious sentiment left, who by more congenial instructors might be gained back to a positive form of religion, are alienated by the excessive discrepancy between the ordinary compass of their thoughts and the demands made upon them."

While the authority of the State, gathered round old formulas, which it wishes to short-sightedly use for political expedients, is thus doing what it can to de-religionise Protestant Germany, the Pope, in declaring his infallibility, has done much the same for Catholic Germany. It is impossible German thinkers—men like Dollinger, Huber, and the rest—could bow meekly under such an insult to their reason, quickened as it is by contact with all the mental activities and influences of the present. They are Germans, in whose formation Protestantism has

played a part, and they must be Protestants by constitution, although Roman Catholics by accident. We believe that is how the matter stands, and that the revolt against this infallibility sooner or later inevitable will precipitate several things which must intimately bear on the religious life of a large portion of Germany. We need not wonder, then, that one half this volume is taken up with the position of the German bishops in reference to the dogma of infallibility. The objections of the German bishops, on the side of religious conviction, sum themselves up in these words of Dollinger:—

"The alteration in the belief and doctrine of the Church which the bishops joining in the address wish to see carried through would be an event without precedent in the history of the Church,—an event the like of which has not occurred in eighteen centuries. They are asking for an ecclesiastical revolution which is to change the entire basis of our religious belief, clothing a single individual, the Pope, with the powers hitherto wielded by the entire Church, which is eternal and ubiquitous. Up to the present day, the Catholic has been wont to say, 'I believe, in this or that doctrine, on the testimony of the entire Church, of all ages, because that Church has the promise of existing for ever, and of remaining in the possession of the truth.' But in future the Roman Catholic would have to reason thus: 'I believe, because the Pope, having been declared infallible, has commanded this doctrine to be taught and believed. As to his infallibility, I believe it because he asserts it himself.'"

As to the political side of the matter, it is well expressed in Count Daru's Memorandum:—

"The independence of civil society is now, both in fact and by law, beyond all controversy and attack. Liberty of conscience and of religious belief being universally admitted, renders it impossible to imagine even the domination of religious society over political society. We have nothing of the kind to fear. Those even who most vehemently urge the Council to convert this doctrine into a dogma admit that the necessities of the times will condemn such decrees to remain dead letters."

"The necessities of the times"! It seems beyond everything clear that Civil Government must henceforth, for its own safety and happy activity, detach itself more and more from practical relation with the religious life of peoples. Protestant and Catholic Germany alike witness to this necessity in the most urgent manner. From Prussia as from Bavaria comes that unmistakeable message; and how then should we be surprised, if, in spite of some blundering and random speculating without practical result, Germany, the most intellectual nation of Europe, should be the first to decisively solve the problem in the old world. Von Muhler's blunders as to Church and school, and the Pope's unique blunder of infallibility, may both help to this result. The work is begun; and Germany has only to carry out to their last application the doctrines of the Reformation to get a free Protestant Church which may gradually reconcile the alienated people no less than the alienated men of culture, who hate so heartily the State priests. Prussia at all events should know how little is to be reckoned upon from charters of independence conferred by the State, which can eat up its own articles and resume dominance, as has certainly been the case with the charter of 1850.

BRIEF NOTICES.

The Book of Isaiah. Chronologically Arranged. An Amended Version, with Historical and Critical Introductions and Explanatory Notes. By T. K. CHEYNE, M.A., Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford. (London: Macmillan and Co. 1870.) This may be regarded as a companion volume to "the Psalms, chronologically arranged," edited by Four Friends, which was issued by the same firm some year or two since. Both books are worthy the notice of those who give themselves to the constant study of the Scriptures, and are dissatisfied with the authorised arrangement and version. In this volume, as in the former, the English reader is consulted, and, without any pedantry, he is put into possession of the results of the learned labours of the latest Biblical critics. Those who are governed in their selection by the season, will welcome this scholarly arrangement and version of the words of the city Prophet who warned the inhabitants of Jerusalem before the invasion of Sennacherib, and who encouraged them, when besieged, with predictions of the fall of Assyria. Though there is comparatively little uncertainty as to the chronological order of the prophetic books, they are placed in our copies of the Old Testament with the same carelessness as the Epistles in the New. The duty of searching the Scriptures is thus rendered increasingly difficult, and unnecessary occasion of offence is given to the sceptical. The Book of Jonah, for instance, would have met with a readier reception, had it occupied its proper place, as the oldest written prophecy, at the head of the roll. Ewald has shown that Isaiah would have been, morally speaking, an impossibility had not Joel and other spiritual prophets preceded him. Similar confusion appears to prevail in the arrangement of the different prophecies of each prophet. In his introduction, Mr. Cheyne remarks:—

"The Book of Isaiah, properly so called, appears to be composed of several smaller books or prophetic col-

lections, the three first of which were published, as internal evidence shows, by the prophet himself. The chapter which opens the book, in the traditional arrangement, is evidently intended as a general introduction to a large group of prophecies. It is impossible, however, to trace any distinct connection between that chapter and the three following ones, which certainly constituted a single homogeneous prophecy. Equally difficult is it to trace a connection between chap. I. and chap. vi.—x. 4; the latter chapters, with the exception of ix. 8—x. 4, are as distinct and homogeneous as the prophecy already mentioned. But there is a striking resemblance between the historical circumstances and those in the minor prophecies on foreign nations. All these prophecies appear to have been composed in the beginning of the reign of Hezekiah, when the neighbouring tribes took advantage of the accession of a new sovereign to harass the Jewish territory, and when the shadow of the Assyrian power fell dangerously near the south of Palestine. On the other hand, the prophecy (x. 5, xii. 6), which now precedes the foreign oracles, evidently implies a still further progress of the Assyrian aggressions. We are, therefore, compelled to admit that it interrupts the original order of the prophecies, and to conjecture that, in a hopeful mood supervening on the accession of Hezekiah, Isaiah published a new and enlarged edition of his works, consisting of the two prophetic writings already in circulation (ii. 5 and vi.—ix. 7), supplemented by the minor prophecies on foreign nations. On the death or retirement of Isaiah additions may have been made, and the arrangement of the prophecies modified, by his disciples, when collecting the fugitive relics of their departed master. Thus, for instance, they seem to have completed the scanty collection of foreign prophecies by the insertion of others of a more recent date. Thus, too, we may suppose them to have placed (x. 5, xii. 6) in its present position as a parallel to the analogous prophecy of Immanuel. The entire book was concluded by the important group of prophecies on the invasion, in order, perhaps, to counterbalance the stern admonitions of the opening chapter with the consolatory promises of chapters xxxii. and xxxiii.

In his translation Mr. Cheyne has preserved, as far as possible, the authorised version, only introducing alterations where the true sense of the prophecies appeared to him to require them. The historical and critical introductions and explanatory notes are written in a style which will make the book a boon to the laity.

The History of the Religious Movement of the Eighteenth Century called Methodism. By ABEL STEVENS LL.D. New edition, with copious Notes and Index. (Tegg.) The history of Methodism would be a more remarkable one, were it not that the condition of England prior to its rise was so little remarkable for anything like religious zeal or spiritual life in spiritual high places. But it is sufficiently remarkable to justify a man like Abel Stevens in devoting with pride a large portion of his life to a record of its triumphs. And these are many. Wesley's work, on his death, was taken up by a group of able hands, whom he had carefully directed and trained for this purpose, and from that time to this the line of succession has never failed. The history of Methodism is thus a succession of biographies of surpassing interest. There have been splits and divisions caused for most part by the extreme pressure of centralisation, which the founder, with his peculiar gift for administration, believed was necessary for the consolidation of a large religious community which had no bond like that which the State gives to such an institution as the Church of England. No Methodist now-a-days believes for a moment in the possibility of return to the Church of England, and there has grown up a freer mode of thinking on certain things and a desire for more congregational action and freer play of lay influence than Wesley would have been inclined to allow. Methodism has learned something from its own disruptions, and there are prospects of the separated sections coming together again before the lapse of a very long period of years. Dr. Stevens writes with enthusiasm, and has sufficient sense of proportion to keep his record within limits. The book is most interesting and readable, and some of the episodes have enough of that element of wonder about them to make one muse on the purposes of Providence. Certainly if the early Methodist leaders—Whitefield, Fletcher of Madeley, Kilham, and the rest—were not specially called by Providence to their work, men were never in modern times so called, and in this lies the real greatness of the theme which Dr. Stevens has appropriated and appreciated.

Memorials of Charles Parry, Commander Royal Navy. By his Brother, EDWARD PARRY, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Dover. (Strahan.) There is a peculiar interest in this "Life," owing to the never-failing goodness of the subject of it, which seems almost without effort to have overcome circumstances ordinarily regarded as most adverse to a good and holy life. From Charles Parry's first entrance on his profession as a midshipman on the ship *St. Vincent*, till the end at the early age of thirty-five, we find no trace of severe contests against evil, nor of weakening remorses over lapses into sin. It is a pure, beautiful history, touching from its shortness, and its high purpose cut down in its flush of promise. The son of Sir Edward Parry, the famous navigator, he inherited the true tastes of the sailor, as well as the hereditary distinction of goodness, which is as much an inheritance in some families as lands or trades in others. "With what astonishment, his messmates must have witnessed for the first time, Charles Parry kneeling in prayer at his chest before going to bed!" But he was not beaten out of his good habits by scoffs and jeers; he only persevered the more steadily to win the regard of his shipmates by sweetness of temper and

by readiness to aid them. He had a lively relish for outdoor games, and was no puritan. Nor was he a bigot. Mr. Turnbull, an American Nonconformist at Valparaiso, he acknowledges as having rendered him great services by earnest preaching. The letters, of which the volume mainly consists, are simple and devout, but not such as to awaken a very powerful interest. When first lieutenant on the *Surprise*, in the absence of a schoolmaster, he became teacher to the boys, and did much good among them; and when he got command his influence was always directed to the same object. He was consulted by his sailors as a friend. If officers in the navy were generally like Charles Parry, we should soon have a great reform in that service. The *Life* is well and simply written.

Poems. By ROBERT WILDE, D.D., one of the Ejected Ministers of 1662. With an Historical and Biographical Preface and Notes by the Rev. JOHN HUNT. This little volume has a double value. Carefully read, it shows how wholly different are our views now-a-days on matters of conventional propriety from what they were a couple of centuries ago; and it proves how a man may seem easy-going on many conventional points, and yet be a most estimable, pure-minded, and brave man. Dr. Wilde writes of the Norfolk and Wisbeach cockfight as having been present at it, and yet without uttering any feeling of condemnation for the practice; whilst in several of the more strictly satiric pieces his references and phrases are so plain and free as to necessitate considerable use of the asterisk on the part of his editor, who hardly gives us the impression of being strictly what is called a *purist*. Yet a purer, gentler, more serious soul than Wilde it would be difficult to point to in that or any later day. But there is a thread of most persistent waggery run through his character. He is a wit by nature, and grace has not subdued it. But Richard Baxter, who went out of his way one time when on his road from Kidderminster to London, to reprove Wilde for his fun in these "dark times," happened to find him with his people in church, and was so impressed by the sermon, that he begged Wilde's pardon for having come to see him with such intentions. Wilde could therefore be serious at serious moments. Some of the poems are very sweet and touching, with a perverse confusion of metaphor now and then; and others are unspeakably humorous and broad here and there. Wilde was a Presbyter, and welcomed the Restoration, little thinking that an Act of Uniformity was to follow. He lived in troublous times, and no doubt needed not seldom to have recourse to his satiric muse to help him the better to bear up against adversity and change. We have read through the volume with peculiar pleasure.

Clarendon Press Series. The Modern Greek Language in its relation to Ancient Greek. By E. M. GELDART, B.A. (Oxford.) The political insignificance of the modern Greeks and the obscurity of their literature have doubtless led to the general neglect of their language. There are, as Mr. Geldart suggests, other reasons. One, by no means the least, is the prevalence of the Erasmian system of pronunciation in the west of Europe, and in England especially. The attention of the reader is here directed, first of all, to the question of the original pronunciation of Greek; and the author contends for the general identity between the modern pronunciation and that of ancient times. The evidence on the subject supplied by MSS., ancient inscriptions, the notices of grammarians, transcriptions into Latin and the Semitic languages of Greek words, is discussed as it bears upon each particular sound; and the strongest proof of the identity is furnished by the fact that exactly the same letters appear to be interchangeable in ancient as in modern Greek. Besides its value in comparative philology, the study of modern Greek is of special advantage in the verbal criticism of the New Testament and Septuagint; and its idioms may be of service in determining the date of the different books. The substance of Mr. Geldart's treatise was delivered as a course of lectures in the Taylorian Institution at Oxford, and the author, in his preface, acknowledges his obligations to the first authorities, both at home and abroad.

Elementary Chemistry. By the Rev. H. MARTYN HART, M.A., Editor of "The World of the Sea," and Author of "An Elementary Geology." (London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) The literature and the letterpress of this manual are all that can be desired. It is intended for those who wish to make themselves acquainted with the elements of chemistry, and who have neither the opportunity of attending chemical lectures nor of frequenting a laboratory. Mr. Hart's exact and careful details of manipulation deserved better illustrations, and the exigencies of the home student rendered them specially necessary. Those who are familiar with the finish of French work in scientific treatises, will regret the rough and ragged woodcuts which mar these pages.

Saint Anselm. By R. W. CHURCH, Rector of Whatley. (Macmillan.) The story of the life of the Archbishop of Canterbury who involved his king and his country in so many troubles is here taken as the subject for the fresh volume of "The Sunday Library" for Household Reading. Mr. Church undertakes the difficult task of justifying the zeal and obstinacy with which Anselm promoted the ambitious views of the Court of Rome. Memoirs of this prelate, and editions of his works, have frequently appeared on the continent, but English notices of him are chiefly confined to articles

in biographical dictionaries. This effort to awaken amongst us a popular interest in his history and character is hardly likely to prove a success.

THE QUARTERLIES.

In the pile of Quarterlies on our table there is no article of such commanding interest and excellence as to attract to itself special attention. It would seem as though the established supremacy of the Liberal party had done much to allay political excitement for the time, and deprive reviewers of the topics which are likely to be most popular. It is, perhaps, somewhat remarkable that publications which have appeared so recently give not the slightest indication of the terrible struggle which had commenced before their actual issue; but this only serves to illustrate the suddenness and rapidity with which it has developed itself. As it is, they seem—new as they are—to belong to a different era from the time of passionate excitement through which we are passing. There is, however, one article in the *Edinburgh* which serves to remind us of the explosive materials which are to be found scattered over the continent, and which, some time or other, may be fanned into a flame. We refer to a very interesting paper, extremely valuable for the information it contains, on the "Baltic Provinces of Russia." There, as in Finland and in Lithuania, a struggle is being waged with the ever-aggressive power of Pan Slavism, which received a new stimulus and strength from the Polish insurrection of 1860 and its results. The Russians, determined, in consequence of that revolt, to extinguish all non-Russian institutions in the Empire, have ever since been waging war against their German subjects in Courland, Livland, and Esthland. We had heard something before of the persecution which had been employed to coerce the Lutherans into the Orthodox Greek Church, but the story is here told with great fulness, and shows the injustice and cruelty to which these poor people have been subject. Despite all through which they have had to pass, and the slight hope of foreign intervention, we are told that "the people of the Baltic provinces are confident that the experiment of Russifying by compulsion the different nationalities must in the long run prove a disastrous failure and recoil upon its authors." The article on "Postal Telegraphs" belongs to a class which we have sometimes heard described as "ladies' papers," but which certainly add very much to the attractiveness of a review. It traces the history of the telegraph system from its origin, justifies the transfer of its management to the Government, and describes at considerable length and with great interest the mode of its working. "Lothair" supplies the *Edinburgh*, as well as several others of our periodicals, with a fruitful topic, and it is only fair to the *Edinburgh* to say that it deals more generously with a great political opponent than some of his own followers. It even excuses the mannerism and affectation of his style, on the ground that "in the present prevalence of rapid composition we own to liking an abundant writer to have a style and colour of his own, even with such consequences as the extreme singularities of Mr. Dickens (alas, Charles Dickens!) or Mr. Carlyle's. Mr. Disraeli's never leads him so far." We have also capital literary papers on "Sainte Beuve," "Faraday," and the "Text of Chaucer," with an admirable sketch of the "Chief Victories of Charles V.," consisting largely of extracts from a MS. of Martin Heimscheek's, edited by Sir W. S. Maxwell.

The *Quarterly* has little mercy on Mr. Disraeli's novel, and its criticism is all the more telling because it is not extravagant as that in Blackwood. He is accused of being "affected and unnatural," his English is said to be "stilted and false," and his treasures of wealth as "tawdry as tinsel." The reviewer points out, too, what has sometimes escaped observation—that the "tendency of 'Lothair,' with all its dukes and duchesses, is intensely democratic." This is true, and may serve to explain the hostility it has awakened in the minds of Tory reviewers. They see that nothing could be more damaging to the aristocracy than such pictures of it as Mr. Disraeli has given. Lord Stanhope's "Reign of Queen Anne" is reviewed by a writer who has done his work with great discrimination, though he is rather too fond of a depreciatory reference to Lord Macaulay. The noble author's comparison of the reigns of Anne and Victoria is criticised as it deserves, in a style which we did not expect to find in the "Quarterly." The essays on the "Church and the Age" are also discussed in a liberal tone. The writer takes an optimistic view of the Anglican Church, though he is evidently staggered by the rapidity of Ritualistic developments. How he and those of similar moderate sentiments will regard the decision on Mr. Bennett's case, remains to be seen. As a whole, the article is significant of the earnest practical spirit which is developing itself among the best members of the Church, who are learning—that it would have been well for the Church if she had learned centuries ago—that "to bring the words of truth to the ears of a neglected population is a matter of very much more importance than the observance of a rubric." A paper on the "Police of London" is full of interesting detail, and is evidently written by one who has an intimate acquaintance with the system, but there is no attempt to meet fairly the objections that have recently been made, and apparently with some reason, to many of its arrangements.

The *North British Review* is extremely able, perhaps too able for the majority of readers. It aims, however, to interest the more cultured class, and it succeeds in its object. In the scholarship which it has been able to enlist in its service, in the erudition which characterises its articles, in their high literary qualities, and in the absence of sectarian bias, it may challenge comparison with any of its contemporaries. In its pages we always expect to find papers which throw new light upon some subject of interest, yet unfamiliar in character, and we are never disappointed. In the present number there is no one paper which could be described as popular, and yet all are valuable. The article on "Assyrian Annals, B.C. 681-625," will be appreciated only by a limited circle, but it is as valuable and suggestive as it is erudite. "Pargaglia's Mission to Queen Elizabeth" forms the subject of an historical sketch, marked by extensive research and great originality of view. "Ben Jonson's Quarrel with Shakespeare" is full of curious and instructive information. Of papers of more immediate interest we have two of a very high order, that on "Agriculture and Agrarian Laws in Prussia," and the "Cisleithan Constitutional Crisis."

The two most important papers in the *Westminster* have to do, the one with the "future of the British Empire" the other with the Future of the Papacy. Both are able and original, but to examine either as it deserves would demand far more space than we have at command. The former is the production of one of that class of Liberals who pride themselves upon being "Imperialists," and whose aim at present is to impress us with the evils which would result from the abandonment by England of her Colonial Empire. As no such idea appears to be at present entertained, the peril does not seem to be imminent, but if it were necessary we do not think it would be difficult to show that there is another side of the subject beyond that which is so forcibly presented by this writer. The article on "Roman Catholicism, Present and Future," appears in the "Independent Section" a most valuable part of this review, and is an extremely able and thoughtful paper. The present position of the Papacy is sketched with a masterly hand, and the probabilities of its future discussed with great judgment. The writer classes the temporal power of the Pope with the presence of bishops in the House of Lords as relics of the Middle Ages, and anticipates that with their disappearance "the day will not be far away on which we shall see the union of many churches in one church only, and that especially among free nations." Our anticipations are of a different character from those of the writer, but we gladly recognise his breadth of view, his liberality, and his thoughtfulness. The papers on "Coleridge" and "Shelley" are both full of interest.

Miscellaneous News.

IRRIGATION AND SEWAGE.—The proprietors of the *Gardener's Magazine* have offered a prize of twenty guineas for the best essay on "Irrigation, with especial reference to the utilisation of sewage."

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—A letter from the general manager of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company announces that the 1866 cable, which had been broken in two places at the Newfoundland end, has been successfully repaired, and is now in perfect working order.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1871.—We are requested by Her Majesty's Commissioners to state that there is no foundation for the rumour that the International Exhibition appointed for 1871 is to be postponed by reason of the war. The first of the series of Annual International Exhibitions of Selected Works of Fine and Industrial Art and Scientific Inventions will take place next year, as already announced.

WEST SURREY.—It is rumoured that Mr. Lee Steere, of the Jays, near Dorking, has consented to come forward as the Conservative candidate for West Surrey, in which there is a vacancy owing to the death of Mr. Briscoe. On the part of the Liberals no name has yet been authoritatively announced, but it is believed Mr. Pennington, who was a candidate at the last election, will again solicit the suffrages of the electors.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.—The important appointment of Chairman to this Board, vacant by the lamented death of Sir John Thwaites, seems likely to raise up a host of candidates. At present, however, those actually announced are only Lieut.-Col. Fraser and Mr. Westerton. Other names mentioned are Mr. W. Hawes, Mr. Ayrton, and Lord Robert Montagu. Mr. Bruce has given the Board notice that the whole matter of municipal government will be considered in the next session, and that it is possible the office of chairman, and of course its salary of 2,000*l.* per annum, may be dispensed with altogether.

PARTY PROCESSIONS IN IRELAND.—It is proposed to call a conference of the Irish Liberal members of Parliament to take into consideration the entire question of party displays in Ireland. The recent disturbances at Londonderry and Coleraine, in connection with Orange demonstrations, have given birth to the proposal. A memorial is in course of signature at Londonderry by magistrates, bankers,

clergymen, and the general inhabitants, irrespective of creed or party, addressed to His Excellency Earl Spencer, setting forth the deplorable effects of party processions on that city, and praying that processions of both Roman Catholics and Protestants may be suppressed by law.

NORWICH ELECTION PETITION.—Mr. Justice Byles, at Norwich, on Friday, gave an important judgment respecting the election petition against the return of Mr. Tillett, the Liberal member. The ground upon which it was sought to deprive the hon. gentleman of his seat was, that he was disqualified by reason of having purchased the show of hands at a previous election. The learned judge, however, held that this point cannot now be gone into, but should have been raised in January last year, when Mr. Baron Martin sat on a similar inquiry at Norwich. The petitioner intends to appeal against the decision of Mr. Justice Byles. The appeal cannot be heard until November.

THE "PECULIAR PEOPLE."—On Friday, Mr. C. J. Carttar, Coroner for Kent, held an inquest, at Charlton-next-Woolwich, on the body of an infant three months old, son of a dockyard labourer named Thomas Savill. The child had been suffering for a week; but the parents, who belong to the sect called "God's Peculiar People," and regard as want of faith in Providence having recourse to medical aid, did not call in a doctor, nor give the child any medicine. They sent for one of the elders of their sect, a labourer named Hines, who laid his hand on the dying child and prayed; and the parents were satisfied that their baby had died because it was "the will of God." The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter," and the parents were at once taken into custody on the Coroner's warrant; but they will be bailed until the next session of the Central Criminal Court.

A BRILLIANT METEOR.—The Duke of Argyll writes to the *Times* to say that a remarkable meteor which was visible in the north of England on the 15th inst. was also seen at Inverary. "It burst," the Duke says, "about fifty degrees above the horizon in the N.N.W., and its great peculiarity was in the appearance presented by the luminous vapour which was the product of its explosion. This vapour was brighter than the tail of any comet—at first linear in shape—with sharp irregular projections. It was soon, however, curled up, as if by an atmospheric current, into the form of a horse-shoe, and in this form seemed to drift very slowly before the north-east wind in a south-west direction. It gradually, but very slowly, lost its brilliancy, remaining visible for more than a quarter of an hour." Two other correspondents of the *Times* describe a very brilliant meteor which was seen in Cambridgeshire on Saturday night.

Gleanings.

The Earl of Orkney was adjudicated a bankrupt on Thursday.

Upwards of 53,000 persons attended the Foresters' fête at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday.

When Daphne was changed to a tree to escape the wooings of her lover, she was more *wood* than ever.

Another batch of sixty-four South London tradesmen have been fined for being possessed of short weights and measures.

In St. Louis, recently, no murder was committed for thirty-six hours, and the papers hardly knew what to do for want of a local sensation.

The minimum rate of discount has sunk as rapidly as it rose. The Directors on Thursday further reduced it to 4½ per cent.

Impostors who pretend to have lost limbs in some of the recent battles on the continent have already made their appearance in the streets of London.

In San Francisco, within a radius of a quarter of a mile, there are three Jewish synagogues, twelve Christian churches, and a Chinese joss-house.

Baron F. von Diargardt has given the munificent donation of 10,000*l.* to the German Hospital at Dalston.

Numerous incendiary fires have recently devastated the moors on the borders of Hampshire and Dorsetshire. In several instances the heath was ignited at three or four different places.

It is uncertain if the Royal Academicians will repeat, after the next Exhibition, the experiment of making an annual collection of pictures by Old Masters.

Not content with adding to the dictionary the word "interviewed," the Americans now speak of those who have received a testimonial as having been "testimonialised."

A meeting of 900 unionists of the Thorncliffe Colliery, on Tuesday, resolved to accept the terms offered by the masters. The struggle has cost the Miners' Union nearly 30,000*l.*

A new method of testing one's sobriety is suggested by the *New York Mail*. If he can distinctly pronounce "veterinary surgeon," he may consider himself sober as a judge. The test is infallible.

The MS. for a two-volume work of Dr. Rowland

Williams's "Hebrew Prophets" having been left by its author ready for the press, arrangements have now been made with Messrs. Williams and Norgate for its publication.

The *Orchestra* states that Mr. Chorley will shortly publish a biography of Rossini. Three Paris theatres, the Vaudeville, Palais Royal, and Variétés, have been obliged to close their doors from the want of firemen, employed elsewhere in the place of the regular troops.

At the Saratoga Woman Suffrage Convention the only new thing uttered was by a Mrs. Blake, who said that woman's sphere had been bounded on the north by her husband, on the south by her baby, on the east by her mother-in-law, on the west by her maiden aunt; they now propose to enlarge it.

As Madame Patti was unable to go to Hamburg on account of the war, the committee of the Birmingham Musical Festival offered her an engagement, but the terms asked by the *prima donna* being 200*l.* for each time of singing, which for eight performances would amount to 1,600*l.*, the negotiation came promptly to an end.

A Chicago paper is responsible for the story that a few days ago some boys in that city dropped an anvil weighing 200 pounds out of a fourth story window on the head of an African who was passing, and he had them arrested. He said he was willing to let the boys have fun, but when they jammed a "gemman's" hat down over his eyes and spoiled it in that way, the law must take its course.

A SHIPOWNING COMMUNITY.—A vessel of 125 tons, belonging to a port in South Wales, has just left Greenock, after discharging a cargo of sugar. She has, notwithstanding her small tonnage, no less than twenty-two owners, including two mariners, a widow, a shipbuilder, a "gentleman," ten farmers, a banker, an ironmonger, a merchant, a watchmaker, a book-maker (sporting?), a butcher, and last, but not least, a "minister of the Gospel."

MORE BUTTER MYSTERIES.—It is stated that the meat which the London inspectors seize as unfit for food, is paid for at the rate of a halfpenny per pound. It is not, unless the case is very bad indeed, absolutely destroyed; but melted into fat, and sold to whomsoever may choose to buy it. Plenty of people are very willing to acquire this treasure, for it is used in making butter.

LONGEVITY.—The returns of England for 1868 record the death of 178 men and 385 women at ninety-five years and upwards. Eleven of the men had reached 100 or upwards, and one at Cheltenham was 111; fifty-two of the women had also completed a century, or more; and one in the district of Monmouth and South Wales had attained the great age of 114.

MOTHER WIT.—Said an Irishman to a telegraph operator, "Do you ever charge anybody for the address in a message?" "No," replied the operator. "And do ye charge for signing his name, sir?" said the customer. "No, sir." "Well, then, will ye please send this? I just want my brother to know I am here," handing him the following—"John McFinn—at London—(signed) Patrick McFinn." It was sent as a tribute to Pat's shrewdness.

WANT OF WATER.—The want of water is, it appears, seriously felt by the poor in the Chiltern Hills, and on the high land of Oxfordshire. In districts of many miles in extent not a drop is to be had without sending miles for it, unless there happens to be a well in some neighbouring valley, and then in that case a journey of half a mile to and fro up and down steep hills must be taken in order to obtain two small bucketsful. Many farmers send teams daily to the distance of two and three miles for water for themselves and cattle. In some cases it is sold at 1*d.* to 2*d.* a bucketful. The poor have to use their scanty supply for some purposes over and over again, and the result is much illness among them.

A JURY STORY.—A good story comes to us from the Welsh circuit. One day last week, at the conclusion of the day's business, a common jurymen applied to Mr. Justice Hannen, who was presiding at the Glamorganshire Assizes, for permission to be excused from attending as a juror on the following day. "Upon what grounds?" asked his lordship. "Oh, my lord, I am extremely desirous of being able to attend a funeral to-morrow, and cannot do so unless your lordship gives me permission to be absent," replied the applicant. Mr. Justice Hannen, anxious to oblige the juror upon such an occasion, immediately gave the required permission. Upon leaving the court, his lordship was informed by the Under-Sheriff that the juror who had just obtained a day's leave of absence was an undertaker.

BULLETINS OF THE FIRST FRENCH EMPIRE.—Very entertaining compositions were those grand army bulletins. The rules to be observed in their fabrication were briefly as follows:—1. Speak of all the victories as "stupendous." 2. Make no mention of advantages gained by the enemy. 3. Deduct forty per cent. from the number of slain Frenchmen, and add the same forty per cent. to the total of exterminated foes. 4. Talk of the extreme enthusiasm of the conquered populations (Prussians and others) at being freed from the yoke of tyranny. 5. Describe civilisation marching in the rear of the Emperor, and counselling him to go on with the war by all means. 6. Order a general "Te Deum." In

the bulletin which relates the entry of Napoleon I. into Berlin after the battle of Jena, there is a most thrilling passage about the ovation awarded to His Majesty by the overjoyed Prussians—the truth being that after Jena all the women of Berlin cut off their hair, and that the conqueror rode through streets as deserted and silent as catacombs.

NOTICE.—All announcements intended for this column must be accompanied by a remittance of half-a-crown in postage-stamps.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTH.

THEOBALD.—August 21, the wife of Morell Theobald, Esq., Hendon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SPIGIER—POWELL.—August 16, at Camberwell-green Chapel, James Spicer, jun., eldest son of James Spicer, Esq., J.P., Harle, Woodford, Essex, and 50, Upper Thames-street, to Jane Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Powell, F.L.S., Tutuila, South Seas.

DEATH.

ALLIOTT.—August 12, at Birritz, Mr. Alexander Allott, of The Park, Nottingham, aged 64 years.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Wednesday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 17.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£33,812,460	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	18,812,460
	£33,812,460		£33,812,460

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£12,483,861
Reserve	3,473,079	Other Securities ..	20,886,759
Public Deposits ..	5,345,430	Notes	10,76,425
Other Deposits ..	20,442,729	Gold & Silver Coin	973,528
Seven Day and other			
Bills	807,345		
	£44,620,573		£44,620,573

Aug. 18, 1870.

FRANK MAY, Deputy Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—All persons afflicted with bad legs, sores, ulcers, and skin diseases, who, from want of means or other reasons, cannot avail themselves of surgical treatment, may be relieved from their complaints by using Holloway's purifying, soothing, and healing remedies. In every outward ailment this wonderful Ointment brings the most beneficial results, by checking inflammations, cleansing ulcerations, and restoring soundness. Internal pains, rheumatic and gouty tortures, enlarged joints, scrofulous swellings, and contracted sinews, may be overcome by diligently rubbing this cooling unguent into the skin. In all maladies of unusual severity or excessive duration the Pills should be taken, to root out the last seeds of the disorder, and so hasten the desired cure.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK LANE, Monday, August 23.

We had a small supply of English wheat and moderate arrivals from abroad. The market to-day has been extremely depressed, and prices unsettled. English wheat ruled 2s. to 4s. below the prices of Monday last. New wheat made 46s. to 50s. for red, and 50s. to 54s. for white. The decline in foreign wheat was 2s. per qr. Flour was 2s. per sack and 1s. per barrel lower. Peas and beans declined 1s. each in value. Barley and Indian corn sold slowly at 1s. to 2s. per qr. decline. Of oats the supply on board ship is very large, and prices have improved 6d. per qr. since this day week, and many of the cargoes are being landed. Cargoes on the coast meet little demand, at last week's quotations.

CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.	PEAS—	Per Qr.	Per Qr.
Essex and Kent,	s. d.	s. d.	Grey	36 to 38	
red, old	— to —		Maple	42 45	
Ditto new	47 50		White	36 40	
White, old	— —		Boilers	36 40	
new	50 54		Foreign, boilers ..	38 39	
Foreign red	47 50		RYE	36 38	
white	50 53				
BARLEY—			OATS—		
English malting ..	32 36		English feed	23 30	
Chevalier	40 46		potato	27 34	
Distilling	37 41		Scotch feed	— —	
Foreign	38 38		potato	— —	
MALT—			Irish black	21 24	
Pale	— —		white	21 25	
Chevalier	— —		Foreign feed	22 25	
Brown	49 56				
BEANS—			FLOUR—		
Ticks	41 43		Town made	48 54	
Harrow	42 46		Country Marks ..	39 40	
Small	— —		Norfolk & Suffolk	34 38	
Egyptian	39 41				

BREAD, London, Saturday, August 20.—The prices in the Metropolis are, for Wheat Bread, per 4lbs. loaf, 8d. to 8½d.; Household Bread, 7d. to 7½d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, Monday, August 22.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 11,940 head. In the corresponding week in 1869 we received 12,570; in 1868, 7,958; in 1867, 8,163; and in 1866, 15,877 head. There were large arrivals of foreign stock on sale here to-day, but the supplies from our own grazing districts fell off considerably. The general quality of the beasts on sale was inferior; but choice beef, being scarce, commanded very full prices. There was a large arrival of beasts from Tonnage, probably among the last we shall receive from thence so long as the blockade of the North German ports by the French is maintained. Trade ruled far from active to-day, but good beef being scarce, commanded very full prices, and some choice Scotch and Hereford heifers sold at 5s. 8d. per 8lbs., but the more general top price was 5s. 6d. per 8lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received about 1,300 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England about 600 of various breeds;

and from Ireland about 100 oxen. The number of sheep in the pens was fully up to the average; but good sound wethers were scarce and changed hands readily at very full prices, say 5s. 6d. per 8lbs. for choice southdowns. Lambs sold slowly, and changed hands on former terms. Calves have been dull, and there has not been much demand for pigs.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

Inf. coarse beasts	s. d.	s. d.	Prime Southdown	s. d.	s. d.
Second quality	4 4	4 8	Lambs	5 10	6 6
Prime large oxen	4 10	5 4	Lge. coarse calves	3 4	4 4
Prime Scots, &c.	5 4	5 8	Prime small ..	4 8	5 6
Coarse inf. sheep	3 6	3 10	Large hogs ..	4 2	5 0
Second quality	3 10	4 6	Neat-sm. porkers	5 4	5 8
Pr. coarse woolled	4 8	5 2			

Suckling calves, 20s. to 25s., and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each.

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET, Monday, August 22.—Limited supplies of meat have been on sale. The trade has been firmer, and prices have ruled as under:

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior beef	s. d.	s. d.	Inf. mutton	s. d.	s. d.
Middling ditto	3 10	4 0	Middling ditto	4 0	4 4
Prime large do.	4 4	4 8	Prime ditto ..	5 0	5 2
Do. small do.	4 8	5 0	Veal	4 8	5 0
Large Pork ..	4 0	4 4	Lamb	5 4	5 8
Small pork ..	5 0	5 4			

PROVISIONS, Monday, August 22.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 4,136 firkins butter, and 3,476 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 23,532 packages butter, and 448 bales bacon. Foreign butter sold slowly, and prices of all descriptions declined 4s. to 6s. per cwt., arising in great measure from the quality having suffered from the heat of the weather. Dutch 124s. to 126s. per cwt. Irish commanded more attention and sales of corks made at 2s. per cwt. advance, and more new require. Best Clonmells held for 130s. free on board. Bacon sold well, and at the close of the week prices advanced 2s. per cwt., but on Saturday about 2,000 bales were sold for delivery to France at a further advance of about 2s. per cwt., which caused some excitement in the market.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, August 20.—We have little to record this week, as markets and prices remain much as the same. The supply of fruit, however, is beginning to fall off. Apples and pears are abundant and cheap, the former comprising Williams' Bon Christien, Jargonelles, and Beurre d'Amanlis; the latter Nonsuch, Astrachan, and the Hawthornden. Amongst flowers we have Balsams, Pelargoniums, single and double Gladioli, Heaths, Coleus, Hydrangeas, Fuchsias, Crasulads, &c.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, August 22.—Our market continues quiet at about late rates. English 1869's forming still their chief working article, other sorts are neglected. Our plantations progress favourably, and should the present weather continue, the growth will be fully equal to recent estimates. We hear here and there complaints of the flea and mould, but so far these are not of sufficient importance to make any appreciable difference in the general anticipations of a full average yield. About 100 pockets of the new growth have already reached the market, but being mostly prolific of inferior quality and touched with mould, they have not met with quick sale, those sold realising between 70s. and 6l. Reports from Bavaria, Alost, and Poperinghe districts continue favourable. Latest advices from New York confirm the reports of disease, and prognosticate an indifferent crop; market quiet. Mid and East Kent, 6l. 6s., 8l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.; Weald, 6l. 0s., 6l. 15s., to 7l. 10s.; Sussex, 6l. 5s., 6l. 0s., to 6l. 10s.; Bavarians, 5l. 6s., 6l. 10s., to 7l. 0s.; French, 4l. 10s., 5l. 5s., to 6l. 0s.; Americans, 2l. 5s., 2l. 10s., to 3l. 10s.; Yearlings, 1l. 5s., 1l. 10s., to 2l. 10s.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—Monday, August 22.—These markets have been fairly supplied with potatoes. The trade has been steady at our quotations. English shaws. 80s. to 90s. per ton; Regents, 90s. to 100s. per ton; French, 8 s.

SEED, Monday, August 22.—English cloverseed was in very limited supply. Foreign qualities were held quite as high. The supply of new white mustardseed was fair, and prices were not generally fixed. New English trifolium has commanded a good sale, at high prices, up to 65s. and 70s. per cwt. French comes slowly forward, and the little fine offering brought over these prices. New English rapeseed sells well for sowing, at rather more money. New winter tares continue scarce and dear. New rye, new winter barley, and oats realised as much money.

WOOL, Monday, August 22.—The wool market has been without feature of importance. Business has been almost at a standstill, spinners being very cautious in concluding operations. On the other hand, however, sales are not pressed.

OIL, Monday, August 22.—There has been a slow demand for linseed oil, and rape has been restricted. Cocoonut has been steady. Other oils have been in limited request.

TALLOW, Monday, August 22.—The market has been quiet. Y.O., on the spot, 44s. per cwt. Town Tallow 42s. 6d. net cash.

COAL, Monday, August 22.—Market firm at last day's rates. Elliot Wallend, 18s.; Hettons ditto, 19s.; Hettons Runcles ditto, 17. 6d.; Hartlepool (original) ditto, 19s.; Kellco, ditto, 17s.; Lambtons ditto, 18s. 6d.; Holywell Main, 17s. 3d.; Hartley's, 16s.; Tees, 18s. 9d. Ships fresh arrived, 40; ships left from last day, 2; total, 42. Ships at sea, 10.

Advertisements.

THE Rev. G. D. BARTLET, M.A., SOUTH-GROVE, HIGHGATE, will REOPEN SCHOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 7th September. VACANCIES for TWO PUPILS.

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—A MATRON will be REQUIRED at the commencement of next Session (September 21st), must not be less than thirty or more than forty-five years of age.—Applications, with testimonials, stating salary expected, to be addressed to the President, Rev. C. Scott, The College, Whalley Range, Manchester, not later than September 1st.

PROFESSOR TODHUNTER, M.A., of Cheshunt College, with suitable assistance, conducts the EDUCATION of a small number of Pupils. The premises have been built for the purpose in a very healthy situation. Terms inclusive.—Holt House, Cheshunt, N.

TO MILLINERS and experienced SHOW-ROOM ASSISTANTS.—SCOTT and OHAM, Victoria House, Worcester, REQUIRE a clever and experienced First-Hand MILLINER; also a thoroughly well-qualified Assistant as MANAGER of the SHOW-ROOM. She must be competent to buy and sell and keep the stock right. Applicants are requested to state age, business experience, and salary. S. and O. have also a VACANCY for a YOUNG LADY as an APPRENTICE to the GENERAL DRAPERY business: Terms on inquiry.

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HANCOCK and CO., Limited),

GOLDSMITH and JEWELLER,

WATCH and CLOCK-MAKER

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INTRODUCER of the CELEBRATED

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY, also

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MACHINE-MADE.

BRACELETS, STRAP, 18-CARAT £5 0

BRACELETS, ETRUSCAN, " £7 0

BRACELETS, NINEVEH, " £10 0

BRACELETS, SAXON, " £15 0

BROOCHES, ETRUSCAN, " £2 10

BROOCHES, NINEVEH, " £3 0

BROOCHES, SAXON, " £4 0

BROOCHES, EGYPTIAN, " £5 0

CHAINS, PRINCESS, " £2 0

CHAINS, CYLINDER, " £3 0

CHAINS, CURB, " £4 0

CHAINS, CABLE, " £5 0

EARRINGS, ETRUSCAN, " £1 10

EARRINGS, SAXON, " £2 5

EARRINGS, EGYPTIAN, " £3 5

EARRINGS, NINEVEH, " £4 10

LOCKETS, ENGRAVED, " £1 0

LOCKETS, CORDED, " £2 10

LOCKETS, CROSS, " £4 0

GOLD WATCHES, LADIES', £8 8

GOLD WATCHES, " £10 10

GOLD WATCHES, ½-PLATE, £15 15

GOLD WATCHES (HUNTING), £11 11

GOLD WATCHES, ¾-PLATE, £16 16

GOLD WATCHES, " £20 0

GOLD WATCHES, KEYLESS £15 10

GOLD WATCHES, " £22 0

GOLD WATCHES (HUNTING), £18 18

CLOCKS, CARRIAGE, £5 0

CLOCKS, " (STRIKING), £7 7

CLOCKS, " (ON GONG), £12 12

CLOCKS, LIBRARY (MARBLE), £4 0

CLOCKS, " " £10 12

CLOCKS, " " £14 0

CLOCKS, " (ORMOLU), £10 0

CLOCKS, " " £15 0

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CHAPMAN'S
PATENT
ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR.

Containing, in perfect purity, without any chemical admixture, all the constituents of the finest Wheat. It is an invaluable Infants' Food, and a most nutritious Diet for Children and Invalids.

DR. ATTFIELD, Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society:—"It is incomparably superior to Arrowroot, Corn Flour, and other forms of Starch."

Sold by Family Grocers, Druggists, &c., in 3d., 6d., and 1s. packets, or 3s. tins.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, **Orlando Jones and Co., 18, BILLITER ST., LONDON.**
INVENTORS AND PATENTEES OF **Rice Starch, THE STRONGEST AND PUREST MADE.**

SPECIAL TO LADIES.

FASHIONS FOR SUMMER.

JAMES SPENCE & Co., 76, 77, and 78, St. Paul's Churchyard, respectfully invite attention to the following specialities:—

SILKS—Black Gro-de-Suez, from 23 2s. the dress. Black Glacé and Gro-Graze (wear guaranteed.) Fancy Silks, from 21 8s. 6d. the dress.

JACKETS—Silk Jackets, from 10s. 6d.; Cloth ditto, from 10s. 9d.; Velvet ditto, from 10s. 9d.; Waterproofs, from 10s. 6d.

DRESSES—The new-fangled Rep, 10s. 9d. the full dress; Satin Cloth, 16s. 9d. the full dress.

FRENCH PIQUES—1s. 0d. per yard. French Cambrics, 63d. and 73d. per yard.

Family Linens, Ribbons, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c.

FAMILY and COMPLIMENTARY MOURNING.

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SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS.

THE "WORCESTERSHIRE."

Pronounced by Connoisseurs, "The only Good Sauce," Improves the appetite, and aids digestion. Unrivalled for piquancy and flavour.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS,

and see the Names of LEA & PERRINS on all bottles and labels.

Agents—CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and sold by all Dealers in Sauces throughout the World.

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For more than 20 years it has sustained an unrivalled reputation throughout the United Kingdom and Colonies as the BEST and SAFEST article for cleaning Plates.

Sold by Chemists, and Ironmongers, &c., in Boxes, 1s., 2s., 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, and by the inventor, J. GODDARD, Chemist, Leicester.

A DELIGHTFUL & LASTING FRAGRANCE,

With a Delicate and clear Complexion, by using

THE CELEBRATED

UNITED SERVICE SOAP TABLETS,

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Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler.

USE ONLY THE

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THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRESS USES NO OTHER.

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